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The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

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"You have never met this fair enemyist? You are behind the times!" orted the wily Kentuckian. "Perw you would like that honor? I nk it could be arranged. Indeed," added, after a moment spent in reful study of his companion's face, would even undertake to arrange

My dear sir, with your well known rm of manner with men, and woman as well, you could in that case n the lasting plaudits of your coun-, if you but possessed the resolu-n"

"In a cause so noble, I would do at I might! But what is the cause? d is it proper for one of my place engage in it?"

"You could, I say, be hailed by the inistration in power, not as the ther of your Country, perhaps, but its savior. Take this woman out of r camp, and into your own. Flock ur own fowl together, you Free liers! Take her out of Washington, t her back to Europe—where she longs—and, without jesting, my ar sir, you shall have the backing y time you like—of the men who ake this administration, and of the en behind the compromise. A maority of the house, an even division the senate—Listen, my dear friend, is is not idle talk, and these are no le promises! I am serious. I speak you in no wise ill-advised. To tell u the truth, we are frightened. She s stolen all our peace of mind, and olen also some of our thunder—me of our cast-off and unthundered under."

"In what way?"

"Oh, nothing. It is of very little nsequence. Is is a bagatelle. All e proposes to do is to purchase all e slaves in the United States—out her own funds—and ship them out America."

"Great God!"

"Yes. We didn't dare it. She does. e didn't begin. She has begun. And ce it has begun, who knows what my of the people—what new party may fall in behind her? We want u to forestall all that. We don't nt you to head that new party. think you will do better to fall in th us, to accept the compliment of European mission—and to take this r firebrand with you. We are ld to have her in Washington."

The other listened with a flicker of s eyelid, which showed his interest, t feigned lightness in his speech. "In matters of gallantry, my dear end why does Kentucky need a substitute, or even an ally?"

"Kentucky, in the deference due to great a man as yourself, yields to w York! Will you have snuff, sir?"

"I thank you, I think not. But tell e, what is it that New York must

"New York, my dear sir, must transort, manhandle, murder, wheedle, rstring, drown, and permanently e Josephine, Countess St. Auban—rself late back from Missouri, forly of God knows where, I promise u this country is only a tinder box, iting for that sort of spark. Tomorrow—but you remember, my dear oratio!"

"But between now and tomorrow is ther a brief period. We have not t invented means of traveling ough the air. I could not well ry off this fair lady by main rength. My own plans unfortunate require some attention. And I think t, even were the trifling difficulty the lady's consent overcome, I could t easily assume the role of savior my country before the time of the parture of the next ship for Europe ven granted my enemies, the higs, will give a mission to an exmocrat and a Free Soiler like my-

"Not that I should not experience e most pleasureable emotions both saving the country, my dear sir," e saluted with his glass, "and of savg it in the company of so charming rson as this young lady is reportto be. The years have laid us un-r a certain handicap, my friend. Yet re this lady quite unattached, or her ems not wholly impossible, one ght consider the distinguished role disinterestedly saving one's country the capacity at least of chaperon." They looked at each other, and oke into laughter. Yet minds so keen as theirs long before them had ad between lines on the printed ge, under the outward mask of huan countenances.

"Stranger things have happened!" aid the gentleman from Kentucky.

"My soul and body! My dear sir, ou do not speak seriously?" His surise was feigned, and the other knew

"I was never so serious in my life. y friend, it seems almost as though ate had guided me to your side toght. At this time, when our diomacy at home is far more delicate d dangerous, you yourself, known the country over as a man of tact and delicacy, are the one man in the world to handle this very mission. It is the old Fox of the North, after all, Free ther or not, who alone can smooth own matters for us. Our country had upreme confidence in you. This adinistration has such confidence still. will give all that is seemly for one your station to accept. It will not sk aught of party lines, this or that."

"Do you speak with authority other than your own?"

"It is not yet time for me to answer that."

"Yet you dare approach one who is the opposing camp.'

"But one whose camp we either hope to join, or whom we hope later to have in our own. Who can tell where party lines will fall in the next three years? All the bars may be down by then, and many a fence past mending."

"For the sake of harmony, much should be ventured."

"Excellent words, sir."

"One owes a certain duty to one's country at any time."

"Still more excellent."

"And political success can be obtained best through union and not disunion of political forces."

"Most excellent of all! We rejoice to hear the voice of New York speaking in the old way."

"My faith, I believe you are serious in this! Have you really formulated any plans?" He was safe in the trap, and the other knew it.

"Sir, I will not discredit you by choosing methods. As to the results desired, I say no more."

"Yet we sit here and discuss this matter as though we contemplated a simple, proper and dignified act!"

"Murder is perhaps not legal, even for the sake of one's country. But suppose we halt this side of murder. Suppose that by means known only to yourself, and not even to myself, you gained this young woman's free consent to accompany you, say, to Europe—that would be legal, dignified, proper—and ah! so useful."

"And rather risky!"

"And altogether interesting."

"And quite impossible."

"Altogether impossible. Oh, utterly!"

"Quite utterly!"

They spoke with gravity. What the gentleman from New York really thought lay in his unvoiced question: "Could it by any possibility be true that the Fillmore administration would give me support for the next nomination if I agree to swing the Free Soil vote nearer to the compromise?" What the gentleman from Kentucky asked in his own mind, was this: "Will he play fair with us, or will he simply make this an occasion to break into our ranks?" What they both did was to break out into laughter at least feignedly hearty. The Kentuckian resolved to put everything upon one hazard.

"I was just saying," he remarked, "that we have been told the adorable countess perhaps contemplates only a short visit in America after all. She might be easy to lead back to Europe. If necessary, you shall have a dignified errand made for you abroad—entirely what you yourself would call fitting. You must see to that. Your reward will come somewhere this side of heaven."

"Again you have forgotten about—"

"I have forgotten nothing, and to show you that I speak with authority, I will tell you this: Within the hour the Countess St. Auban will leave her entertainment at the theatre and return to her hotel. You see, we are advised of all her movements. We give you an hour to meet her at her hotel; an hour to persuade her. There the curtain drops.

"No one in Washington or in New York seeks to look beyond that curtain," he concluded slowly. "No one counsels you what to do, and indeed, no one can suggest. Only take this woman away, and lose her—that is all! A few days or weeks will do, but for ever would be better. It is no light errand that is offered to you, and we are not fools or children to look at this altogether lightly. There is risk, and there is no security. Customarily the rewards of large risks and poor security are great—when there are any rewards."

The gentleman from Kentucky rose as he spoke and, adroit in managing men, reached out his hand as though to take the other's and so to clench the matter. Yet his heart leaped in surprise—a surprise which did not leave him wholly clear as to the other's motives—when the latter met his hand with so hearty a grasp of affirmation.

"It should not be so difficult," he said. "It is only a case of logical argument. It is long since I have addressed the people, or addressed a lady, but I shall try my skill once more tonight! All that is necessary is to explain to this young lady that our political ambitions are quite the same, and that I might be of service did we share the same public means of travel in a journey already planned by both. I was intending a visit to Europe this very summer."

"Sir, there is no other man owner both of the skill and courage to handle this matter. I hesitated to put it before you, but the method you suggest seems almost plausible. I trust you to make it appear wholly so to the fair lady herself."

"We might be younger and fare better at that sort of thing."

"Altogether to the contrary, my friend! Do not mistake this lady. Youth would be an absolute bar to success. Age, dignity, a public reputation such as yours,—these are the only things which by any possibility could gain success; and, frankly, even these may fail. At least, I honestly wish you success, and there has been no jest in what I said about the support of Mr. Fillmore's family and his party. You know that there is honesty even in politics, sometimes; and there is silence, I promise that. Take my advice. Put here in a sack, drop her overboard in mid-ocean. In return, all I ask of you is not to throw overboard the sack anywhere close to this country's shore! It was done once before, on the Ohio river, but the sack was not tied tightly enough. Here she is again! Wherefore, have a care with your sack strings, I beseech you.

"Louis, my hat; and get my carriage! Have a second carriage waiting here at once."

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Distinguished Gentleman from New York.

Meantime, the Countess St. Auban, innocent of these plans which had gone forward regarding her, completed her attendance at the entertainment which the evening was offering at the entrance of her hotel. She found the private entrance tonight occupied by the usual throng, but hurried from the carriage step across the pavement and through the open door.

She made no ordinary picture now as she approached the brighter lights of the interior. Her garb, cut in that fashion which gave so scant aid to nature's outlines, was widely though not extremely hooped, the fabric of daintily flowered silk. As she pushed back the deep, double fronted dolman which served her for a wrap, her shoulders showed white and beautiful, as also the round column of her neck, shadowed only by one long drooping curl, and banded by a gleaming circlet of many colored gems. Her dark hair, though drawn low upon the temples in acknowledgment of the prevailing mode, was bound in fashion of her own by a gem-clasped, golden fillet, under which it broke into a riot of lesser curls which swept over ears and temples. Here and there a gleaming jewel confined some such truant lock, so that she glittered, half-barbaric, as she walked, surmounted by a thousand trembling points of light. Ease, confidence, carelessness seemed spoken alike by the young woman's half haughty carriage and her rich costuming. Midway in the twenties of her years, she was just above slightness, just above medium height. The roundness of shoulder and arm, thus revealed, bespoke soundness and wholesomeness beyond callowness, yet with no hint of years or bulk. Her hair certainly was dark and luxuriant, her eyes surely were large and dark, without doubt shaded by long and level brows. The nose was not too highly arched any more than it was pinched and meager—indeed, a triumph in noses, since not too strong, nor yet indicating a physique weak and ill nourished.

Vital, self-confident, a trifle foreign, certainly distinguished, at first there might have seemed a trace of defiance in the carriage, even in the glance of Josephine St. Auban. But a second look into the wide dark eyes would have found there rather a trace of pathos, bordering upon melancholy; and the lines of the mouth, strongly curved, would in all likelihood have gained that sympathy demanded by the eyes, betokening a nature warm and noble, not petty or mean, and certainly not insignificant.

Such was the woman of the hour in Washington, lately frowned on by the ladies as too beautiful, talked about by the gentlemen as too cold, discussed by some, adored by others, understood by none, dreaded by some high in power, plotted against by others yet more high in place.

She cast a hurried glance now at the clock which, tall and solemn, stood near by in the hall. It was upon the stroke of midnight only. Turning half questioningly to her maid, she heard a footfall. The manager of the hotel himself came to greet her, carrying a card in his hand, and with a bow, asking her attention.

"Well, then," began the young woman, in perfect English, glancing at the card. Her dark eyes rose to meet his. "It is impossible," she said. "You know my wishes very well."

"But, my dear Countess, have you noted this name?" began the manager.

"Of course, I know it. All the more reason there should be mistake."

"But I assure you, my dear Countess—"

A step sounded near by, and the curtains swung back, disclosing the entrance to one of the adjoining parlors of the hotel. The figure of a well-built and hale gentleman, past middle age, of dignified carriage and pleasant features, was revealed. Half hesitating, he advanced.

"My dear lady," he began, in a deep and melodious voice, "I come to you doubly handicapped, both as intruder and eavesdropper. I could not avoid hearing what you have said, and as listeners hear no good of themselves, I venture to interrupt. I am anxious that your first impression of me should be a good one, Madam!"

She dropped him a courtsy which was grace itself, her dark eyes looking straight into his face. Surprise brought a slightly heightened color to her cheek. Seeing her perturbation, the unbidden guest hastened to make what amends were possible.

"You were saying it was a mistake, dear lady. But if so, the intrusion was on my part. I have wished to meet you quietly, if such may be your pleasure. I am alone. Opportunity has lacked for earlier announcement, for I have but reached town this evening."

She looked from one to the other still questioningly. The manager of the hotel, feeling discretion to be the best card to play, hurriedly bowed and hastened away.

The Countess St. Auban hesitated for an instant, but guessed some errand here worth knowing. Having herself entered the inner room, with grace she signified that the elderly gentleman should first be placed; then, seating herself upon a divan somewhat nearer the door and hence in shadow, she waited for him to go forward with the business which had brought him hither.

"Madam," he went on, "my dear Countess, I could but overhear you refer to my own name. If it has any reputation in your eyes, let that plead as my excuse for intruding in this manner. Believe me, nothing would induce me to take such a step except business of importance."

"It is, then, of business?" Her voice, as he noted once more, was clear and full, her enunciation without provincial slur, clean and highbred.

"I hope something not wholly outside your liking."

"Of course I do not understand." She sat still looking at him, her hands, clasping her little fan, a trifle raised.

"Then let me hasten to make all plain. I am aware of a part of your history and of a part of your plans, Madam; I am not aware of certain ambitions of your own—I am forced to be so frank in these conditions. You are interested in the cause of Hungary."

"Place it wider, sir," she said. "In humanity!"

"Hence you have come to America to carry forward certain of your plans. Even now you have undertaken the greatest and most daring work of altruism this country ever knew."

She made no answer but to smile at him, a wide and half lazy smile, disclosing her white and even teeth. The jewels in her dark hair glistened as she nodded slightly. Emboldened, he went on:

"And you find all things at a deadlock in Washington today. Humanity is placed away in linen on the shelf in America, today. Dust must not filter through the protection of this mighty compromise which our two great parties have accomplished! We must not talk of principles, must not stir sedition, at this time. Whig and Democrat must tiptoe, both of them, nor wake this sleeping dog of slavery. Only a few, Madam, only a few, have the hardihood to assert their beliefs. Only a few venture to cast defiance even to the dictum of Webster himself. He says to us that conscience should not be above the law. I say to you, Madam, that conscience should be the only law."

"Are you for freedom, sir?" she asked slowly. "Are you for humanity?"

"Madam, as I hope reward, I am! Those of us who dare say so much are few in numbers today. We are so few, my dear lady, that we belong together. All of us who have influence—and that, I trust, may be said of both of us, who now meet for the first time—we are so few that I, as a stranger to you, though not, I trust, wholly unrecommended, dare come to you tonight."

"With what purpose, then, sir?"

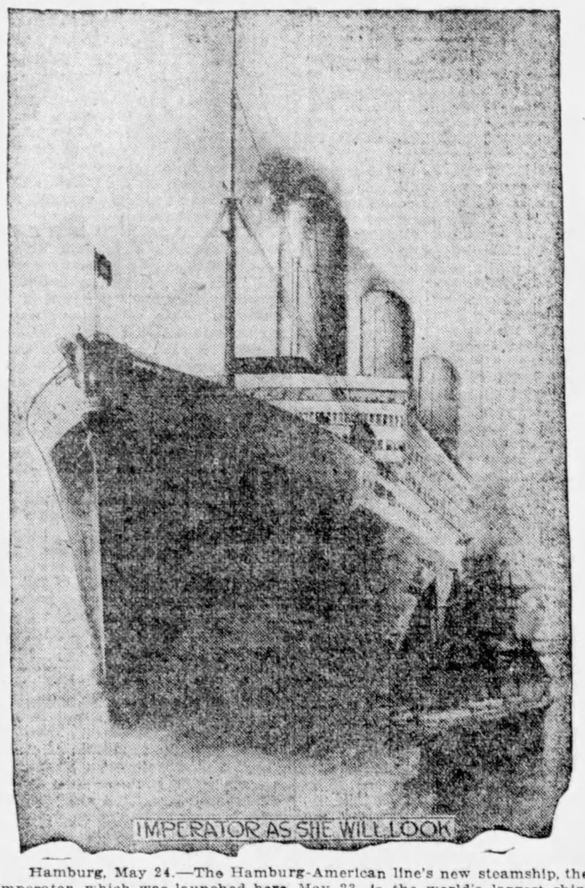
"With the immediate purpose of learning at first hand the truth of the revolutionary system in Europe. I have not been abroad of late, indeed not for some years, but I know that our diplomacy is all a-tangle. The reports are at variance, and we get them colored by partisan politics. This slavery agitation is simply a political game at which both parties and all sides are merely playing. Party desirability, party safety—that is the cry in the south as much as the north. Yet all the time I know, as you know, of the hundreds of thousands of men who are leaving Europe to come to this country. A wave of moral change is bound to sweep across the north. Madam, we are well on the eve of revolution here in America as well as in Europe. Now do you see why I have come to you tonight? Have we not much in common?"

"I am glad," she said simply; "I am proud. Me you overrate, but my wishes and hopes you do not overrate. Only—" and she hesitated, "why tonight; why in this particular way?"

"I arrive at that. My own plans take me soon to Europe. I am determined to investigate upon the very ground itself this question of a national repression of the human conscience."

To be Continued.

To Be World's Greatest Ship



IMPERATOR AS SHE WILL LOOK

Hamburg, May 24.—The Hamburg-American line's new steamship, the Imperator, which was launched here May 23, is the world's largest ship. Her length is 900 feet and her tonnage 50,000. New standards for luxury and safety at sea are established in this gigantic craft. She will enter the north Atlantic service early next year, making her first trip to America in the spring of 1913. Captain Hans Ruser, a veteran of the line, will command the Imperator.

A Way to Grow Rich

National Food Magazine.

RISE early, work hard and late, live on what you cannot sell, give nothing away, and if you don't die rich, and go to the devil, you may sue me for damages. There is no more pitable wretch than the man who has mortgaged himself, soul and body, to money; in whom the desire to accumulate money has starved every other affection and desire. The poorest of all human beings is the man who is rich in gold, but intellectually and spiritually bankrupt.

Little that is truly noble can be expected from one whose chief object in life is the making of money. Though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is poorer. He may enlarge his premises, but that very night his soul may be called away; and whatever monument with flattering title his heirs may erect over his grave, God shall write his epitaph in one word of four letters—"Fool." That kind of a man makes money his idol, before which he constantly bows down, whereas the thrifty person regards it as a useful instrument and as a means of promoting his own happiness and the happiness of others.

All the money you get is really only in the nature of a trust fund, which you are in duty bound to use as a steward, to better the condition of life of others as well as yourself, and make men and communities happier and more useful.

Wealth cannot purchase pleasures of the highest sort. It is the heart, taste and judgment which determine the happiness of man and restore him to the highest form of being. Money cannot buy health, life, love or a happy hereafter. A great fortune is not necessary for the attainment of faith, hope or charity; and he who has these cannot be unhappy.

When the Sun Goes North

Elisha Kent Kane's "The Grinell Expedition."

FOR some days the sun clouds at the south had been changing their character. Their edges became better defined, their extremities dentated, their color deeper as well as warmer; and from the spaces between the lines of the stratus burst out a blaze of glory typical of the longed-for sun. He came at last. It was February 29. Going out on deck after breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning I found the dawning far advanced. The whole vault was bedewed with the coming day; and, except Capella, the stars were gone. The southern horizon was clear. We were certain to see the sun after an absence of eighty-six days.

It had been arranged on board that all hands should give him three cheers for a greeting; but I was in no mood to join the sallow visaged party. I took my gun and walked over the ice about a mile away from the ship to a solitary spot where a big hummock almost hemmed me in, opening only to the south. There, Parsee like, I drank in the rosy light and watched the horns of the crescent extending themselves round towards the north. There was hardly a breath of wind, with the thermometer only 19 degree, and it was easy, therefore, to keep warm by walking gently up and down.

Very soon the deep crimson blush, lightening into a focus of incandescent white, showed me that the hour was close at hand. Mounting upon a crag I saw the crew of our ship formed in line upon the ice. Then came the shout from the ship—three shouts—cheering the sun. And a few moments after I fired my salute.

Is Love a Brainstorm?

Chinese Annual.

PERHAPS there is no greater difference existing between the Chinese and the American people than that between their ideas of love. In fact, we Chinese do not believe in love, for we are not sickly, sentimental creatures, but cold, philosophical, fatalistic beings. We arrange our matrimonial affairs through hard reasoning and not through the tender passion.

To us marriage is a serious business of the head, and not a light affair of the heart; in these matrimonial transactions we apply the most rigid, keen, calculating business principles, and that's why we are so successful in the marriage enterprise.

We never pay homage at the altar of Cupid, a stupid, brainless yellow kid, the disturber of peace, the breaker of hearts, the destroyer of homes and the promoter of affinity stock companies. We cannot tolerate his presence in China, as China is not a land of love.

Consequently the cool, quiet hours of our midsummer nights are not disturbed or spoiled by hot air from the wooing and cooing of sentimental creatures.

We do not believe in love, for love is not the greatest thing in the world. It is simply the product of an idle brain, the outgrowth of a drowsy mind. It is inconstant and unsubstantial, for its quantitative and qualitative character changes with the change of scenery and environment, and its drawing and binding power increases or decreases as the square of the distance between subject and object increases or decreases.

Love is the antithesis of reason, for man sees with reason and only feels with love, and it is the most violent form of brainstorm. Love is a symptom of a disordered brain, as a nightmare is a symptom of a disordered stomach.

It is a deadly contagious disease, for it turns the strongest head and makes the wisest man a fool. Indeed, there is no fool like an old fool who is affected with amoritis.

When a man has contracted this love disease and is under its influence he acts in the most idotic manner and performs all sorts of antics, all of which he entirely renounces and repudiates when he is free from its hypnotic spell.

But, alas! the world is changing, and China is changing with it; the old time proved ideas are fast giving way to the new, and our young people are being converted to the worship of the blind god, and from now on there likely will be more love in our courtships and divorces in our matrimony.

No Criminal Class, Says Pinkerton

I have been for more than 50 years in almost constant association with crime and lawbreakers," said William A. Pinkerton to a representative of Hampton's, "and I have reached certain conclusions which do not agree with the theories of some eminent scientious. No one can study crime at close range and believe in the existence of a criminal class, regardless of what Lombroso and his disciples may claim.

"Humanity is not thus divided into criminals and non-criminals. There is but one classification that can be made—the class of those who have committed crimes and the class of those who have not yet committed crimes. Within certain limits, varying with the individual, every human being is a potential criminal.

"I have seen this illustrated so often that I am never surprised to learn that any man or woman, however highly placed and however greatly esteemed, has done something wnich the law forbids and for which society demands a penalty. On the other hand, however—and this is the bright side of the shield—every criminal is potentially an honest man.

"I could tell of hundreds of cases that would illustrate my point that men step from one class into the other and back again with perfect ease and much oftener than the public has any idea; that it is not true that 'once a thief always a thief.' I could tell you of an old jewel thief who plied his trade all over the United States for more than 40 years but is now holding a steady job at a small salary and is content.

"I could tell you about a man who was perhaps the cleverest thief of his time and the originator of one of the most successful methods of robbing jewelry stores ever devised, who is now and has been for years a prosperous business man and social leader in the foreign quarter of Hongkong, whither he fled after escaping from the Minnesota state prison with nearly 20 years yet to serve.

"I met him face to face in a Hongkong hotel not long ago. He was badly frightened, for he saw that I recognized him, but I did not consider it my duty to inform the Minnesota authorities of his whereabouts. It would have served no good purpose that I can see, and would have ruined a man who has proved his ability to lift himself above a life of crime."

"How about those who go in the other direction—from the non-criminal class to the criminal class?"

"I've known lots of 'em, of course. Sometimes they make the complete circuit—turn criminal after an honest career, then reform completely. I would hesitate to say that any man is temptation proof. It is merely a question as to what his particular temptation is and how complete the opportunity to yield to it.

"Great crimes are never planned by men of a low order of intelligence, and the better educated a man is the more dangerous does he become when he turns criminal. There was the case of a physician in a western city that illustrates both this point and the point I previously made as to the complete reforms of many criminals.

"The principal bank in this city had been robbed in a most daring manner. At the luncheon hour, when no one but the assistant cashier and a girl clerk were in the building, a stranger had walked in, covered both of them with his revolvers and demanded all the cash in sight. They gave him, to save their own lives, some $40,000. I was asked to investigate, and certain circumstances led me to believe that some of those employed in the bank were not entirely innocent. It was plain, however, that the actual hold-up had been done with someone not connected with the institution.

"A young physician in the city, a man of excellent family, well educated and highly respected, was the person upon whom the clues seemed to center. He had moved into the community from another town, and on investigation I found that while he had been there a similar bank robbery had occurred. We managed, finally, to get evidence sufficient to convict him and he served his term. Upon his release he changed his name., went to New York and engaged in the practice of medicine there.

"He is now one of the most prominent physicians in that city and occupies a very high social position indeed. He is a member of one of New York's most exclusive clubs and is very particular to scan the lists of applicants for membership and to blackball those whom he regards as undesirable associates. I do not suppose there are three persons alive who know the identity of this exclusive gentleman with the western bank robber.

"Some time ago the son of an old friend of mine told me he had been advised to withdraw his application for membership in a certain club, as this physician had announced his intention of blackballing him. There was nothing against the young fellow's character except that the doctor did not like him. I wrote a note on one of my cards introducing my young friend to the physician. 'Take that up to the doctor with my compliments, and I do not think he will blackball you,' I said. My young friend had no trouble in joining the club."

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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"She was sometimes a little moody and morbid, so I didn't pay very great attention to her forebodings, even when she said that perhaps when I'd heard all I would hate her. She often asked me to repeat that I was really fond of her, making me say it over and over, and I could do so with truth. I'd never made any pretense from the first of loving her as a man ought to love his wife, but I was genuinely fond of her, and the rest couldn't be helped—as she'd known long ago, from the day we first spoke of marrying. She was staying in this hotel with her mother then. It is where I met her first. Now you know why I'm here now.

"When we got to the Tower she looked horribly tired. I never saw her look so tired, but she said it was the heat, and she would be better after she had told me everything. She sat down on a seat—a seat made out of a log, and I stood close by. Neither of us dreamed that there was anyone in the Tower, yet there—in the upper room, we now know, lay Liane asleep. And in the room on the first floor were Barr and Nora Verney:"

"Ian! They were there!"

"Yes. Nora told me at St. Pierre that she and Barr had heard everything. That is why he had left England, rather than bear witness against me; for there's just one thing they don't know. They didn't see me go away. they think I—but I have not come to that part yet. You see it's hard to put all this straightforwardly and connectedly, as if into paragraphs."

"Go one from the time when Milly began to tell you her story."

"That's the hardest of all. She—well, to make it as brief as I can, Terry—she confessed then and there, that she'd lied to me when I first kenw her in England—lied most hideously—about you. She started by saying she wouldn't have the courage to confess, even now, after all these years, if she weren't afraid that I might find out the truth in a way worse for her than telling it with her own lips. In other words, she feared it might come to me through you. You see, she'd hoped and believed that you would spend the rest of your life in India. It was a great shock to learn you'd come home, and she'd have to meet you at once, or else perhaps rouse some suspicion that she wanted to avoid you. She had very little time to decide what to do; but, as she explained before, I understood what was coming, she trusted to my affection for pardon. Her great love for me was to blame, but I could hardly reproach her for that. And we had lived for thirteen happy years together. I must remember these years and what she had tried to be to me always, and not to be too angry, but forgive her.

"That was the preamble, and I had no inkling of what was to come. Only, I said to myself: 'Poor girl, she little knows how far from happy those years have been to me. At best (though I've none but the kindliest feeling toward her) my life by her side has been just endurable. There's all the difference between happiness and resignation that there is between a dull gray sky and a blue one, radiant with sunshine.

"I thought that, but I meant to keep the thought from her, as I always had. A few minutes later, however, I blurted it out, with tremendous consequences. God forgive me! I can never forgive myself."

"Go one from the place where you left off," Terry's gentle voice soothed him again, like rain as it falls upon a parched desert.

"Well, we were by way of being distant cousins; and I knew, all those years ago, when I had to leave you and go back to England, that she was your intimate friend, although you were much younger. I couldn't resist talking of you to her, after we met—she and I—and she soon guessed how the land lay. One day she asked if I were really in love with you, and I answered 'Yes,' but that you didn't want our engagement announced until your nineteenth birthday. Millicent seemed to hesitate on hearing this, but presently said there was a thing it was her duty as my cousin, to let me know, rather than that my life should be spoiled. Before I could answer, she warned me that you had no intention of marrying me. You had written her all about the affair, she said, and she couldn't help being indignant about the way you had acted. You were her friend, but I was her cousin, and blood was thicker than water. 'Terry was only playing you off against someone else, my poor Ian,' Milly explained. 'She wanted Lord Hatherley, and was trying to bring him to the point of making him jealous of you.'

"Of course I answered that she must be mistaken. I had perfect faith in Miss Ricardo. 'In justice to me, you must read Terry's letter,' she exclaimed; and with that, before giving me time to think, she whipped a letter out of her pocket. I could have sworn on my life that it was your handwriting—your writing that made my heart beat to see, even on an envelope. I oughtn't to have read one word, but she gave it to me open in the middle, and I couldn't help catching sight of my name and Hatherley's close together. That's no excuse, I know. But, hardly conscious of what I was doing, I read on and on, until sentence after sentence seemed branded on my brain in letters of fire. Apparently you were telling Milly all about our acquaintance, and saying it was so 'silly of Captain Hereward to be taken in by my nonsense, that really he'll deserve all he gets.' The letter went on to explain that you were going to 'let me down lightly,' by allowing our correspondence to fizzle out slowly. You put me off by one excuse or another, which I was green enough to take seriously, not realizing that you were bored to death by my solemn face and puritanical ways. It was always a great effort to keep from shocking me, I was such a grim old stick. Fool that I was—I believed then—believed what I thought were your own words. My miserable vanity was wounded to the quick. I had always heard you were a flirt. It was true, I said to myself. You should never be bored by hearing from me again. And that same day I proposed to Millicent."

As he finished the story, he covered his face with his hands, his breath coming hard and fast. Terry touched him softly on the shoulder.

"I don't blame you, Jan," she said, "it is seemed to be my handwriting."

"I could have sworn to it," he groaned. "I never doubted from that day, till the afternoon, when Millicent confessed that she had written the letter herself—imitating your writing after much practice—'to disgust me with you,' as she said, 'because she loved me, and felt she must die if I didn't belong to her.' Well," and Sir Ian laughed bitterly—"the rest was easy, for she was a clever woman, and I was a mad fool in those days. After that, she had her way. Nothing mattered, I thought. You know what happened. I never wrote to you again. I sent back two letters unopened, and—I married my cousin Millicent, as soon as I could. I fancied her a sweet, saintly sort of being, and I told myself I ought to think I was lucky if she liked me enough to take me as I was, burnt up with love for a girl I believed unworthy. She realized that I didn't care for her in the right way, but she said she would do her best and win my whole heart. What true happiness could we have expected?

"She told me everything sitting there by the View Tower, breaking down and sobbing, begging me to hear her excuses, and how she had been dying for me, how she had been tempted—when I interrupted. I don't know what I said, but I remember crying out that she had done a thing no man could forgive—that she'd made me a dishonorable brute to the one woman I ever loved; that I'd never cared for her, never been happy with her for a moment, and that now I loathed her from the bottom of my heart. I think I said my life had been without a single ray of joy; but that now, knowing all, it would be worse than hell if I went on living with her. I couldn't do it, I warned her. 'For God's sake, don't make a scandal,' she implored. 'Anything but that! Spare me that.'

"'We can remain under the same roof, if you choose,' I said, 'though I'd rather go away and never see your face again. But whatever you decide, nothing can induce me to live with you again as your husband.'"

"That seemed to strike her to the soul. 'Kill me, if you like!' she moaned, sobbing the most agopizing sobs. Even then I ought to have been sorry for her, outraged as I was. But my heart seemed seared. I could feel no pity.

"'You deserve to die,' I answered. And then I turned and went away, leaving her there alone. How I could do it, I don't know, but I did. I was hardly human. Those were the last words we spoke to each other. I walked home mechanically, not caring where I went, or what I might do, until—I saw you. You know now what I was suffering, Terry. To come on you like that, just after I had found out the truth—such a truth! But even so, there is no excuse for me—none."

"We're not seeking excuses, Ian, you and I," Terry said. "I knew you were suffering. But of course I could not guess. I, too, had suffered. I am glad, now, that I suffered—because I can better understand you."

"You are an angel," he answered, dry-lipped. "I never deserved you. Well, so much the worse for me! We talked, you and I, at the house. Millicent did not come. As your influence slowly humanized me, I began to feel a little—a very little—remorse for my harshness to her; for, after all, as she said, her sin had been for love's sake. I asked myself what I would do, if I were a woman, and in her place. The answer came quickly. I would take my own life. I thought that was what she would do, and when I grew obsessed with the idea, I went to look for her at the Tower. She had opened the door, somehow, and gone in. As I expected, she was dead. Her face was awful to see. Never have I ceased seeing it for an instant since. I remembered her words, 'no scandal!' and I decided that it would be better for her sake—for yours, too, since any true explanation of the scene which had brought about her death would involve telling our story—I decided it would be better to hide the revolver which was lying near her hand.

"My only idea then was that she had killed herself because of my words. I didn't recognize the revolver as Ian Barr's, but I knew I had seen it, and fancied she might have owned the thing without mentioning it to me. Now I am sure she must have taken it from his house, since it seems certain it was his—how long ago, I can't say. She went to see him, I know, and accused him of villainy to Liane. Perhaps she took it then, heaven knows why."

"Maybe with a good motive," suggested Terry. "She must have spoken very hardly to Mr. Barr to induce him to resign his place—which meant his postponing his marriage indefinitely, if not giving it up. No doubt she thought she was doing her duty. But maybe, seeing the revolver, she feared, as he was a passionate man, he might end his life with it, and it would be partly her fault. Then, afterward, very likely she carried it about on the lonely walks which Maud says she often took."

"Possibly you are right. She could have had it in that handbag with her handkerchief and purse. I saw the bag, and her gloves lying on the table. I thought she had laid them there deliberately before taking her life. I didn't notice then her jewelry being gone, or think about it at all. The look on her face was my punishment — though not enough, not enough! I didn't believe, as others did afterward, that she had seen her assassin after falling. I thought she had looked up, as if to heaven, with a last prayer for mercy, as she died there alone, knowing herself hated by me, whom she loved; and I think so still. But, when things began to come out at the inquest, I half changed my mind. I fancied that, after all, Ian Barr might have come while she was in the Tower. And I kept that idea

in my head, till Nora Verney swore to me the other night that she and Barr were together till long after the shots were fired. Then I went back to my old opinion again. And I know that I am right. Millicent died by her own hand, because I had crushed her desire to live. But, because I crushed it, I am guilty of her death, and I am not fit to live. I must atone. Am I not right?"

"You are right. You must atone," Terry answered.

"Thank you for your courage. I trusted you to tell me the truth."

"But you must atone by a life of repentance for a moment of madness—not by dying. If you die, you will be guilty of my death and your own, even more than Millicent's. For her you did not mean to kill. I could not live if you took your own life, Ian, because I love you, even as you have loved me. I have always loved you, in spite of all, in spite of myself."

He bent down and kissed the hem of her dress. "I am not worthy to do this," he said. "Oh, Terry, I am haunted, haunted. If I don't die, how shall I lay her ghost"

"Live, Ian, for me; and by God's aid, I will help you to lay that ghost." Terry promised him, inspiration in her eyes, and a love stronger than death or sorrow. "Milly has forgiven you," she said. "And I—have never had anything to forgive."

CHAPTER XXX.

Extract From a Letter Written by Major Smedley to His Friend Mrs. Earle, in Calcutta.

Amateurs are so foolish about such things. Look at Ian Hereward, a man of intelligence in some ways. He actually seemed to suppose that by that famous "statement" of his, which aroused such a sensation, he was freeing Barr from all possible suspicion, and tearing away the veil of mystery from Millicent Hereward's death. Why, a young and inexperienced boy might have known better! But that shows, when a thing comes very near to you, you lose the "point of view," so to speak. It's like holding the palm of your hand close in front of your eyes. Not only are you prevented from seeing it clearly but it shuts out everything from your sight.

They say Wilbraham, who was one of the best legal minds in England, advised Hereward that he would do harm to himself as well as fail to clear Barr, if he made the statement, but Hereward obstinately persisted. The gossip is that Miss Ricardo urged him to take the course, and I for one believe the story, as it would be like her, don't you think? Not that I wish to speak against her to you, especially now that you have become the wife of her brother-in-law, over whose household and children she ruled for so many years before you were chosen to reign as queen over the fortunate kingdom. But I know at one time, whether or no you may now have changed your mind in her regard, we agreed pretty nearly in our opinion of that (more or less) young lady. And in any case you'll admit that at best she is inclined to be quixotic and dramatic in her views of morality and conduct generally.

They say "two heads are better than one." Personally I think that would depend on the heads. If Hereward and Miss Ricardo put theirs together over this statement of his, it's not much to the credit of the conjunction that they didn't see certain points of objection, unassisted by the lawyers. I should have put my finger on them at once, if they had asked my advice.

You see, where Ian Barr is concerned, the statement could do him little, if any good, in a court of law. Bringing out the fact that he was in the View Tower at the time of Lady Hereward's death, indeed, was likely to tell against him. To be sure, there was the girl Nora Verney to swear that she was with him, and that they were together in an upper room when they heard the shots. But as she had perjured herself the first day of the inquest, her evidence wasn't much good to Barr. There was no proof but their own word that Barr didn't go downstairs and shoot Lady Hereward, when he had heard her voice and knew she was alone in the Tower. He, unassisted, couldn't have proved that she had taken his revolver, and was in the habit of going about with it in a handbag when she walked in the woods. Was the jury likely to believe that Barr left England with the one object of screening his late employer, Sir Ian Hereward, and that it was entirely for Hereward's sake, not at all for his own and Nora Verney's that he intended to keep silent when arrested and brought back from France? Not they. Circumstantial evidence was strong against him.

On the other hand, there was no proof except Sir Ian's word that he had gone out of the Tower before the shots were fired. In his statement he actually called attention to the fact that neither Barr nor Miss Verney heard him go, and that they both believed him guilty of murder.

As he made the case stand, it was simply a question for the jury to decide whether his word should be taken or not. If not, which had killed Millicent Hereward, her husband, or the young man whose prospects in life she had tried to destroy?

As for the suicide theory, if it hadn't been for what happened afterward, it would have been very difficult if not impossible to establish. As you know (for I sent you the papers with that passage marked), two doctors gave it as their opinion on the first day of the inquest that it was unlikely the poor woman had killed herself. Eventually, after all these new developments, when they were recalled, they did agree in saying that a vain and self-conscious woman might put an end to her life by placing the revolver in the position indicated by the wound. That, a first shot aimed at the side having been deflected by a steel corset, a would-be suicide might have feared to try the same spot again, and have chosen a spot between the throat and the chest, sparing the face and the throat itself from disfigurement. Still, who was to prove what might or might not have gone on in Millicent Hereward's mind? Some of her women friends, Mrs. Forestier for instance, did volunteer evidence that she had been exceedingly vain, or words to that effect, doing all she could to keep her looks as she grew older; and her maid, Kate Craigie, testified to the same peculiarity. But all that was in the realm of supposition. And my firm opinion is, and will continue to be, that if this Anglican Priest Father Tennant hadn't come forward, with what to my idea was equivalent to violation of the confessional, either Ian Hereward or Ian Barr would have had to suffer for the crime of murder. Even if a jury hadn't dared to convict, there would always have been whispers.

As for me, I am asking myself whether there could have been collusion between Sir Ian and this priest; whether Hereward had heard from him, and knew what he was likely to do, before he ventured to take the course he did. I can't so far persuade any one else to take this view, however, I confess, though I have had some interesting discussions on the matter with men of importance, at my clubs.

Father Tennant is fortunate in being revered by men and worshipped by women. You know the type? It is particularly successful nowadays. Fashionable women love to hear their own follies denounced. They flock to this man's church; and his conduct in giving Millicent Hereward away (that is what I call it), when she is in her grave, is condoned by his admirers. They uphold his defence, that, not being a Roman Catholic, there is no "seal of the confessional." They say that he was justified in revealing her confidence on the plea that everything she had told him was already known to the world, from her husband's statement, except the fact that she threatened, if ever found out and not forgiven, to put an end to her life. Also because she would "herself have wished it," since it was to free the innocent from suspicion.

Well, all I can say is that it's lucky for both Barr and Hereward that poor Millicent's remorse had forced her to open her heart to a priest. Lucky for them, too, that in opening it she didn't forget to hint at her own intentions in the event of certain contingencies, and even to add obscurely, "I have secured the means, if I ever need to use them."

The two are safe from the clutches of the law thanks to Father Tennant (who will in the fuure be burdened with fewer confidences from his female adorers, I prophesy), but they will never be safe from gossip. Wherever they go, whatever they do—unless they change their names, they will be marked men. I don't envy them! Indeed, I am sorry for young Barr and the girl who, I hear, intends to marry and go to America with him, to "begin over again." But as for Hereward, he hasn't much sympathy from me, and so I tell every one. His cruel repulse of that unfortunate creature when she pleaded to him for pardon undoubtedly caused her death. I wouldn't have that on my conscience. But I never thought him a man of deep feeling, and I have known him since his youth. He always was a haughty, arrogant fellow, and certainly has nothing to be proud of in the way he treated Miss Ricardo. As you say in your letter, he did not, to be sure, mention her name in his statement; but every one knew to whom he referred. Their engagement years ago was an open secret, as I have told you before—and have told others. Nevertheless, she seems to bear him no grudge. If I could see her, I would try o find out of what she was supposed to accuse herself in the forged letter which poor Millicent Latham showed Hereward, in the hope of alienating his love from the fair Teresina. It would be interesting to know. Also, whether the letter was really forged. I am mooting that theory now, and it is exciting interest among my friends.

The latest gossip is, that in spite of everything there is an understanding between Miss Ricardo and Hereward, which eventually may end in marriage. I wonder? Nothing is too strange to be true. But if this is not the exception which proves the rule, Miss Ricardo must be a brave woman.

THE END.

Next week The Blade will begin the publication of a new story—The Secretary of Frivolous Affairs. It is a lively piece of fiction, written by May Futrelle, one of the Titanic survivors. Mrs. Futrelle's husband, also an author of prominence, went down with the big boat. Readers will find this story full of mystery and romance.

A JAPANESE ROBIN HOOD

There Is Luck in a Piece of Nezumi Kozo's Headstone.

The Argonaut.

Behind the temple sacred to the nameless dead, and close to the wrestling amphitheatre, in Tokio, there is to be found the grave of the celbrated robber, Nezumi Kozo, who stole from the daimyos long ago in the old Yedo days that he might relieve the sufferings of the poor.

There is a superstition connected with this grave which has made it a much frequented spot. If a portion of the headstone is carried away it acts as a lucky talisman, particularly to those who speculate or are otherwise engaged in games of chance. It is usual for a person breaking a piece from the stone to make a vow that in case he is successful he will buy a new headstone to replace the one he has mutilated. Many prayers must have been answered, for the stones are piled high on either side of the grave, and an enterprising individual near-by has the stones all ready for sale and only waiting the name of the donor to be engraved and then set up.

A shelter has been placed over the spot, and from the roof hang gay lanterns and pilgrims' banners. A large money box catches all the stray sen which go for the upkeeping of the grave. Gamblers and geisha are often visitors; students before their examinations, feel more assured of success if they have a chip of Nezumi Kozo's headstone in the sleeve of their kimono.

JERUSALEM IS WAKING UP

A Street Railway Is Soon to Be Built There.

Exporter's Review.

Jerusalem will soon have its own tramway service, a concession having been granted to a French firm, which will begin laying the lines during the coming summer. An English firm has been asked to submit tenders for lighting the city with electric light and a German syndicate is to improve the water supply by the erection of large reservoirs at springs about 12 and 18 miles north of the city.

The pavements and sewerage system have received attention from the government. A few months ago a water cart was brought from England to supersede the men who sprinkled the streets with water from skins. The municipality has also provided itself with modern fire fighting appliances. A telephone service has been established and the police are shortly to be equipped with bicycles. The latest sign of this work of modernization is the arrival of a large American motor road roller.

Rome to Build Electric Subway.

Rome is laying plans for an electric railroad running to the sea coast at Ostia, together with a subway tunnel for the part which crosses town. Work will begin as soon as the government grants the franchise.

The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWER.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiment, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have someone tell me how long apple trees can be transported across the country before they become unfit for planting.—H., Brandon, Vt.

I have a very valuable hog that has been coughing for some time, and losing almost the use of his hips. A remedy in The Blade would be appreciated. —S., Grantsville, W. Va.

Will some reader of The Blade give me a remedy for a Jersey cow that swells up as soon as she has eaten, and then stands and trembles? She doesn't seem to be able to chew her cud.—M., Salem, Va.

I have a Jersey heifer which feeds on mixed timothy and clover hay, corn and the chaff of oats. But her cream will not churn. I would like to know the reason and remedy.—A Reader.

I wish that some reader of these columes would give a method for killing wild onions.—W., Westmoreland, Tenn.

I want to build a cistern that will hold 50 or 60 barrels of water. Will someone give me directions how to build this so that the water can be filtered suitalbe for house use?—M., Sandy Lake, Pa.

I have a fine young cow three years old that had a calf last October. She is giving lots of milk and seems perfectly healthy with the exception that for the last three months her udder has caked three times. Every time it has been on the same side. The cake does not last any longer than one day and the next milking after the cake is gone the milk is lumpy. Will be very glad if someone will tell me a cause and remedy for it.—P., Swannanoa, M. N. C.

Insects on Gooseberries.

I see that some reader wants to learn of a way to get rid of insects on his gooseberry bushes. If he would purchase some helibore powders and sprinkle them on the gooseberries the insects would soon disappear. Use the dry powder and put in a baking powder can whose top has been previously punched with holes so that it will form a kind of a pepper box. Sprinkle the powder on in the morning. About 15 cents' worth is enough for 25 plants.—H., Louisa, Ky.

Spring Whitewashing.

The time is fast approaching when all farm buildings and fences should be gone over, repaired and painted or whitewashed. There is nothing more atractive to the eye than a well cared for farm, and labor along this line is never wasted.

Among the many uses that buttermilk may be put to is the manufacture of buttermilk paint, and now is the time to make use of it in this way. Professor Frevent, of the University of Idaho, has the following to say in regard to the manufacture and use of this paint.

"The following formula has been found to give very good results at a very low cost: One gallon of buttermilk, three pounds of Portland cement and sufficient coloring matter to give the desired shade. The paint should be applied soon after it is made, and should be stirred a great deal while painting. One difficulty is that the cement has a tendency to settle to the bottom of the bucket unless it is stirred constantly. The paint requires about six hours for drying, after which time it will shed water very successfully.

"A coat of this paint will not only help to preserve the wood but will greatly improve the looks of fences and outbuildings. Venetian red or almost any color may be used. The paint does not give a very glossy surface, so would not be very good for painting anything on which a fine finish is desired.

"Buttermilk paint has been found good for covering injuries on trees after pruning. In this case, however, the amount of cement should be increased so as to make the paint quite thick."

Skim milk can be used in a similar manner for paint, and furnishes the farmer with a good, reliable and cheap article which is more durable than whitewash and looks much better.

Bad Flavors in Milk.

In the spring season, when every green thing is eaten by the cows with the greatest avidity, the milk is frequently so ill-flavored as to be practically unpalatable.

Of all flavors, garlic or wild onion is the most nauseating, but even this can be prevented from tainting the milk by driving the cows from the pasture to the barnyard about two hours before milking time.

This curtails their feeding time, but, to make up for lost time, a feed of bran or some other grain feed may be given, and if there is any especially tempting fodder like clover or cowpea hay at hand it, too, may be offered them. If they will not eat it as soon as yarded they usually will before morning. They need this feed and the grain, too, to supplement the rather washy grass of early spring. It also serves another purpose, for it increases the milk flow and improves its quality.

This precaution, acted on, will prevent flavors from turnips, silage or any kind of rank feed, as has been demonstrated again and again by actual experience.

Care of Sheep in Spring.

As spring comes on sheep should be watched. They are weak from lack of exercise, and their heavy coats of wool weigh them down. If they get into a mire they may not be able to extricate themselves. A sheep that is weak may lie with his back down hill or in a slight depression and will not be able to rise again.

Sheep should not go to grass until it has sufficient growth to maintain the flock. After the sheep get a taste of green grass they will turn away from their hay. Unless the grass supplies nourishment the sheep soon grow weak, so they will need a liberal grain ration. There is no animal that takes on flesh faster than a sheep if not liberally fed. Spring seems to be the hardest time of the year on sheep, and the farmer should see that they have plenty of wholesome food, especially the ewes that are to raise lambs.

I have found it best, even when ewes have plenty of grass, to feed them some grain twice each day. This will give strength to suckle their lambs and make the lamb stronger.

After shearing sheep I always dip them in a solution strong enough to kill all parasites. The farmers of a neighborhood may purchase a galvanized vat in which to dip all the sheep on the near-by farms.—C. C. McCuan, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Feeding Brood Mares.

Alfalfa hay has a great field of usefulness in feeding all classes of live stock under western conditions, but it cannot safely be fed to brood mares in unlimited quantities, writes Professor E. J. Iddings.

From some sections of the irrigated belt have come reports of a large percentage of colts born dead or weak and deformed. In some cases an overused and defective stallion is undoubtedly responsible. In many cases, however, when colts are lost in the manner heretofore mentioned the farmers are feeding alfalfa alone to their mares. It should not be so fed. For best results with the brood mare some grain should be fed in addition to the hay. In case it is desired to feed a large amount of hay as compared with the grain, the hay ration will be improved and made safer by combining wild hay, timothy or even oat or wheat straw with the alfalfa. In no event should a brood mare weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds be fed more than 15 or 16 pounds of alfalfa daily.

A sole ration of alfalfa hay contains a much larger proportion of nitrogen than the in-foal mare needs or can use. The surplus must be eliminated as a waste, and the condition lays an extra burden on the digestive tract and on the organs of elimination. Especially heavy is the labor product on the kidneys.

The Farm Garden.

Cabbage—The most fertile position of the garden should be given over to cabbage. It may be sown in rows when the ground gets warm and the plants thinned out later. Tomatoes the same way, and no need of a hot bed.

Onions—The best onion for the garden is a mild, tender, juicy bulb called the Red Wethersfield. As an all around onion it can't be beat.

Tomatoes—Tomatoes mulched with a layer of straw spread about the plants when they are laid by will keep the fruit from rotting, as it so often does when it comes in contact with the soil. The mulch will keep weeds down, too.

Lettuce—If you like lettuce, sow it every week or so, and you can have it crisp and tender all summer. Never was a more healthful dish. Good blood medicine, cooling to the system, and it satisfies the craving for "greens" we all have in the spring. Lettuce generally agrees with the weakest stomach.

Radishes—The radish eater will find the best radish is a slender, brittle, white one called the White Icicle. All others get pithy too quick.

Sow onion seed and peas just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Early potatoes, spinach, lettuce, beets and radishes may be planted early, too. Nothing better than new peas, and they should be covered deep when planted early so they will not freeze.

Hog Houses.

It is a great mistake and poor business management to raise hogs, feed them high priced corn and then allow them to be in the rain and cold. Some farmers think that because a hog is a hog it can get along with any kind of shelter or with no shelter at all. The corn and other feeds you give may make them grow, but dampness will take off weight almost as fast as it is put on. With only a small amount of money spent for lumber and roofing for building comfortable houses, sows, pigs and mature hogs will bring in larger profits in the hog business. Hogs of all kinds like cool shade and cool places for wallowing and sleeping during the warmer months.

The efficient hog house is a simple affair, and can be built by any one with only a small cash outlay. It need not be more than four feet high in the rear and slightly more in the front to allow slope for the roof. The sides should be short. The lumber for them will not cost much, but it should be of good material to keep out rains and winds. Probably the best roof for hog houses is that of heavy felt. This is to be laid on tight fitting or matched boards. Galvanized iron also makes a good roof, and is to be commended for the movable houses. When iron of any kind is used for the roof it should be laid on solid boards, as an iron is very hot in summer when the sun shines, and is cold in winter.

Since a hog house need not be too large the farmer who keeps several sows and is growing a large number of pigs each year should have a half dozen or more of these houses on the farm and in convenient places. Some farmers have all their hog houses near the barn and other buildings, but I do not think this is a good practice. Hogs of different ages and sizes will not do well in one herd. They should be separated into small herds, according to their ages and conditions. Sows and growing pigs should not be allowed to be on the same lot with fattening hogs. The excessive corn diet is not good for their growth and production, and with large fattening hogs the smaller ones will be crowded and injured. Too many hogs in one pen are more apt to contract disease than when they are put into several lots and smaller bunches.

When the farm is divided into small fields and each field is fenced hog tight it will pay to have at least one hog house in each field, so that it can be pastured with hogs at some time each year, thus saving and turning to good account all the waste forage.

Economize Labor.

At the same time that we learn the lesson of more thorough tillage we should learn to economize labor. Better work will mean increased cost unless we learn how, to increase the efficiency of men and teams. This can be done by cultivating as much as possible with a wide harrow or weeder, by using cultivators that finish one or even two rows at a time, and by planting in checks when the land is level enough. The labor bill can be cut down and at the same time better work done if farmers as a class will use larger machines and teams.

Cost of Wool.

The result of the raw wool investigation by the tariff board established the fact that it costs more to grow wool in the United States than in any other country; that the merino wools required in such great volume by our mills are the most expensive of all wools produced; that the highest average cost of production of such wool in the world is in the state of Ohio and contiguous territory, and that the lowest average cost on similar wool is in Australia.

According to the report of the board it is not possible to state in exact terms the actual cost of producing a pound of wool considered by itself for the simple reason that wool is but one of two products of the same operation; that is to say, flocks produce both fleece and mutton products entirely dissimilar in character and yet produced as the result of the same expenditure of forage and for labor. The only practical method, therefore, of arriving at the approximate cost of the wool is to treat fleeces as the sole product and charge up against their production the entire receipts from other sources. This method gives an accurate result, so far as the profits or losses on flock maintenance are concerned; results which are comparable as between various sheep growing regions.

In order that results from the different sections and from different countries might be more comparable, the item of interest on investment, which varies from 5 per cent in Australia to 10 per cent in our western states, was left for consideration in connection with profits. For a similar reason the actual production cost of harvested crops fed to flocks was used instead of the market value of same. On this account the expense charges shown are materially lower than those commonly quoted in the industry. Figured in this manner the board finds:

That after crediting the flock with receipts from all sources other than wool, the latter product, in the case of fine merino wools of the United States, is going to market with an average charge against it of not less than 2 cents per pound, not including interest on the investment.

That the fine wools of the Ohio region are sold bearing an average charge for production of 19 cents per pound.

That in the states east of the Missouri river wool production is incidental to general farming. Here producers, with the exception of certain named districts, lay more stress upon the output of the mutton than of wool, and in such cases the receipts from the sale of sheep and lambs ordinarily cover the flock expenses, leaving the wool for product. The position of the fine wool producers, however, not only of the Ohio region, but of the far west is radically different. That the western part of the United States, where about two-thirds of the sheep of the country are to be found, the fine and "fine medium" wools carry an average charge of at least 11 cents per pound, interest not included.

That if account is taken of the entire wool production of the country, including both fine and coarse wools, the average charges against the clip is about 9½ cents per pound.

That in South America the corresponding charge is between 4 and 5 cents per pound.

That in New Zealand and on the favorably situated runs of Austria it seems clear that at the present range of values for stock sheep and mutton the receipts from other sources than wool are carrying the total flock expenses. So that taking Australasia as a whole it appears that a charge of a very few cents per pound lies against the great clips of that region in the aggregate. While the board cannot, therefore, undertake to name an exact figure in that case, it is certain that the Australasian costs at large fall materially below the South American.

That in the western United States the capitalization per head of sheep (exclusive of land) is $5,30, upon which a gross profit of 6.2 per cent was realized. The interest rate in that region ranges from 8 to 10 per cent per annum.

That the labor, forage and necessary miscellaneous expense in the western United States exceed $2 per head per annum as against an estimated cost, covering the same elements of expense of less than $1 in Australia and about $1.15 per head in South America.

Hen Rations.

Balanced feeding is an attempt to provide for all the wants of the fowls' bodies so as to enable them to yield the best profits to their owners at a minimum cost.

No one grain, meal or vegetable by itself combines the necessary proportions of ingredients to produce eggs in profitable quantities.

Scientific experiments have proved that to keep alive an ordinary hen weighing six pounds two ounces of dry food per day are required; but these two ounces are not enough to put on flesh or to make eggs. They are only enough to keep up the wear and tear of existence. More food has to be supplied for eggmaking, and if this food is richly charged with the component parts of an egg, the greater and easier will be the egg production.

The only chemical properties of food that we need trouble about are the flesh and muscle making principles, known as albuminoids, and the heat and fat making principles, known as carbohydrates.

The ratio that both science and experiments have decreed to be the best is four and one-half parts of fat or heat making foods to one part of flesh making food. Requirements for keeping a hen in laying condition are from 23 to 24 ounces per week, according to the size.

Now to specialize in foods: Wheat is supplied in various forms—bran, shorts, pollard middlings. As a whole grain, it is not rich in flesh making. Used as shorts, it has the necessary flesh forming elements, and this, with bran as a mash, is to be highly recommended.

Oats are in two forms—husk and whole. Without the husk, it would combine the exact proportions; but as oatmeal it is too expensive. It is a splendid grain for night feeding, alternated with wheat and corn.

Barley is less rich in flesh making than wheat or oats, but more heat making. As meal it makes a splendid mash.

I have come to the conclusion, after a fairly long experience, that there is no grain so profitable for night feeding as corn (whole). It keeps the crop full and the heat of the body up during the long winter better than other foods. If it is crushed it is digested too fast.—W. R. Gilbert, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Care of Setting Hen.

To secure the best results in natural incubation select a room where you can have all the hens together. It will greatly lessen the labor in caring for them. The next thing to be considered is the nest. The writer has found that the cheapest and most serviceable nest is one made of an old orange box.

The orange box may be procured from any merchant. Two hens may be set in one box because every orange box is divided into two compartments. The box should be thoroughly painted with kerosene and crude carbolic acid and be allowed to dry before using.

Next lift a strip of moist sod and place it dirt side up in the bottom of the box. Cover the sod with a thin covering of oat straw and the nest is completed.

Before putting Biddy on the nest dust her with good insect powder. Then place her on the nest and give her the eggs so that she may arrange them to suit herself. After she has nestled down on the eggs turn the nest so that the opening faces the wall of the room, but be sure and leave enough room so she will have plenty in getting off the nest to eat and drink. Biddy will be thankful for this arrangement, for she naturally wants a secluded place.

Have plenty of fresh water and grain (preferably shelled corn) where she can getat them easily. If she refuses to leave the nest the first morning or two do not disturb her, but after the third day gently lift her off and in a few mornings she will become accustomed to getting off alone. The best time for her to leave the nest is as early in the morning as it is possible for the attendant to be on hand, in case anything happens.

When the chicks commence to hatch remove the shells so that they will not injure the little chicks, and as soon as the chicks are dry remove them to the brooder. If the chicks are placed in a brooder the hen can be returned to the flock and before long she will be laying again.

Planting Tomatoes.

Much attention has been paid of late years to the cultivation of small fruit and vegetables, writes G. M. in the American Cultivator. In the vicinity of large cities, in many instances, vegetables can be handled with the result of making a most profitable business. In gardening vegetables, like grains, we must know how to culture them in order to get the best results. The secret of how to grow first-class tomatoes is here explained in a few words. This method of cultivating tomatoes does away with all the uncertainties and assures you a good crop. When properly cultivated you will have no small, scrawny tomatoes; they will have fine flavor, be free from rot, will be bright colored, clean, and can be gathered from the vines like picking apples from a tree.

Before I struck upon this plan I would often have tomatoes of a poor quality, sometimes they would be tasteless, then again they would nearly all rot on the vines before maturing. A good crop does not always depend upon the soil, for at times I would have almost an entire failure on rich ground, would have all vines and no tomatoes. The new method is a sure crop, for 15 consecutive years not one failure, and have had an abundance of prize winning tomatoes every season.

Select a good piece of ground, and use plenty of fertilizer; plow or spade deep, and when ready to set out the plants, mark off in rows, two feet one way and four feet the other way, which will admit of cultivation as long as the season lasts. After the ground is marked off, place stakes or small poles in the ground, not less than five feet high, for each tomato plant. In choosing the plants do not select tree tomatoes, as they are not prolific, but pick out some good, smooth, meaty variety, then place the plant on the south side of the stake about four inches from the stake, train same to stake as it grows, and tie same to stake, using binder twine or cloth strings, which is preferable. Many times, when the vines are very rank, two branches will start to grow from the top of the vine, but clip one off, allowing only one to grow to a hight of five feet, then clip the tops, and keep them clipped, which will hasten the ripening, and convert all the strength of the vine into tomatoes.

When the plants are about eight or ten inches high, little runners or shoots will appear in the forks of the plant; here is where the whole secret lies; these runners sap the main vine, and turn all the strength into vines instead of tomatoes. When these little runners appear, pinch them off, and allow only one main vine to grow. The fruit buds or blossoms will also appear in the same fork, but do not disturb them. Keep clipping out the runners every time you find any, or when you cultivate them.

By following the above method you will have nice rows of vines, hanging full of large clusters of tomatoes, instead of a garden full of vines. The fruit will be nice, will ripen early, clean, handy to pick and you can see what a great improvement this method is over the old way. One tomato of this year's growing, which was selected from a peck of tomatoes that took first prize, tipped the scales at two pounds.

Fighting Moles.

To catch moles carry a flat spade into the field, such as railroad laborers use, and when you see a mole throwing up his little ridge through the wheat field or up the row of freshly planted corn, walk cautiously in front of it and gently push the edge of the spade slowly down slantingly away from the mole, into the ground about four or five inches and two or three feet in front of the little burrowing creature. I say, walk cautiously and shove the blade of the spade down slowly, because moles are sensitive to the slightest jar of the earth or concussion near them, and any peculiar impact of the surrounding soil causes them to strike down deeper into the earth.

If you start to dig them out they may escape you, for they are quick as long as they are in their native element, the earth. With their broad, flat forepaws they can dig rapidly, and make a quick getaway. But on top of the ground they seem dazed, either by the light or by the strangeness of their surroundings, and make very little effort to escape.

The blade of the spade should be shoved down far enough into the ground to be below the depth of the mole and when the little creature comes straight ahead and strikes this smooth, slanting surface its course is diverted upward and it pops out of the ground as quickly as a cork bobs out of the water after a fish has momentarily jerked it under, and so surprised and dazed will the mole be at this turn of affairs that it will not make any effort to get away until you can catch it by one of its hind legs. Their forepaws are made especially for digging in the ground, and not for running on top of the ground like a squirrel or rat.

Land which was broken and disked in the autumn and lies fallow during the winter is also a good place for moles in the early spring for there is no planted corn or young wheat roots for them to eat, so they skirmish around near the top of the loose soil after bugs and worms, and as these are scarce in comparison with the amount of corn in a newly planted corn field the moles do a lot of searching for their breakfast, and may often be quite easily deflected to the top of the ground with a flat bladed shovel by a farm boy or farm hand who understands enough about them to use ordinary care in catching them.

A peculiarity about this hunting of moles for food in loose soil is that bugs, beetles and worms are in mortal fear of them and have learned to recognize the approach of a mole by the vibration or trembling of the soil as it comes towards them, and the worms and bugs come hustling to the top of the ground whenever they feel that peculiar vibrating or quivering in the earth which tells them that a mole is headed their way. They have in some way learned that they are safe from moles when on top of the ground.

It is on account of these insects coming out of the ground so hurriedly at the approach of a mole that the little animals have to do considerable skirmishing in loose, fallow soil in order to secure their food, and thus are somewhat more easily caught than if following a row of newly planted corn, for after eating plenty of corn in a short time they burrow into deeper earth.—I. H. Motes, Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

SIGN OF A HARD WINTER

A Native's Comment on the Aeroplane Flock He Had Seen.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was at the army aeroplane grounds, watching experiments in flying. Several of the birdmen had been in the air.

A native came along. "Looks like we're going to have a hard winter, mighty cold," said the native.

"What makes you think so." asked Gen. Miles.

"Oh, them rich folks from up north is going' south so early."

"Are they?"

"Sure they are! I seen three flocks of them flyin' south today already."

For Women Who Care

Of course you use an antiseptic in your family and in the care of your own person, and you want the best.

Instead of what you have been using such as liquid or tablet antiseptics, peroxide, won't you please try Paxtine, a concentrated antiseptic powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

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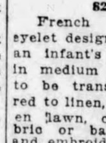

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BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5846—Ladies' House Dress.

Here is a fresh looking and cleverly fashioned house gown that requires no skill at all to construct. It is made with body and sleeves in one and with detachable three-gored skirt. Gingham, madras, chambray and percale are appropriate materials with the collar, sleeve finish and belt of contrasting material.

The pattern (5846) is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size will require 4½ yards of 36-inch material; and ⅝ yard of 27-inch contrasting material. Width of lower edge for 36-inch bust is 2¾ yards.

5857—Girls' Dress.

Any little girl would look charming in this attractive frock, which is simplicity itself in construction. It is plaited in pleasing fashion and held in position by a belt. The neck is finished with a neat turn-down collar and the sleeves have chic rolled back cuffs. Collar and cuffs are of contrasting materials. Linen, gingham, percale and pique are among the most serviceable fabrics for a garment of this nature.

The pattern 5857 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material and ⅝ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

11-6-56—Lingerie Hat in French and Eyelet Embroidery.

Suitable for ladies, misses and little girls. The material consists of one large circular piece, 24 in. in diameter, embroidered in the center for the crown and scalloped and embroidered with a few eyelet flowers on the edge. It is mounted on a wire frame which may be of any desired shape and trimmed with ribbon or flowers.

5739—Ladies' Empire Dress.

Here is a beautiful design for an empire dress and one so easy to follow that the amateur dressmaker can handle it without difficulty. It closes at the front and has a removable chemisette and five-gored skirt.

The patterns 5739 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 36 inch material, ⅝ yard of all-over and 2¾ yds. of braid.

8215—Infants' Cap.

French and eyelet design for an infant's cap in medium size to be transferred to linen, linen lawn, cambric or batiste and embroidered with cotton floss. The flowers are padded and worked solid and the leaves are made as eyelets. The stems are in satin outline; the edge is padded, buttonholed, then cut out. The ends of the strings contain sprays of the same embroidery.

5851—Misses' Collarless Coat.

Beautiful to a degree and yet easy of construction, this charming coat model for the miss is everything that could be required for a delightful coat suit when worn with a pretty skirt of similar material. The trimming is a novelty, being just enough to keep the garment from the plain class, yet rich in its simplicity. Serge, whipcord, pongee and linen may be considered among the most serviceable fabrics.

The pattern No. 5851 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material. Length of coat at center back is 26½ inches.

5845—Girls' Tunic Dress.

For a growing girl nothing could be prettier than this dainty tunic dress. The frock closes at the back and has a four-gored skirt joined to a guimpa. The style is quite clever and the garment very easy to carry out. Pongee, mohair and silk may be chosen of any of the desirable wash fabrics.

The pattern 5845 is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Medium size requires for guimpa 1¼ yards of 36 inch material and for tunic and skirt 2¾ yards of 36 inch material and ¼ of a yard of 27 inch contrasting material.

5862—Ladies' Dressing Sack.

Here is a dainty dressing sack model that requires little skill or time to carry out. It is neat and simple, yet very attractive. There is a group of tucks at the shoulders in front stitched to bust depth, where they are released, thus providing becoming fullness to the model. The garment has pretty square neck and short sleeves. The neck is outlined with insertion, with which the sleeves are also trimmed and a band of insertion, ribbon-run forms the belt.

The pattern 5862 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch material, 2⅝ yards of insertion and 6½ yards of ribbon.

5731—Ladies' Yoke Dress.

This graceful model would develop attractively in any of the exquisite sheer materials that are being displayed for summer and outlines an effective dress which is easy of construction.

The pattern 5731 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yds. of 50-in. material with ½ yd. of 18-in. all-over.

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From the Londoner's Viewpoint

Mortimer Collins' "A Fight With Fortune.

To be a true Londoner is to know the highest sublimity and the deepest amusement possible to mankind. Your real citizen of the world's chief city, amazed at nothing, amused by everything, analyzes a speech by Disraeli or Gladstone, a poem by Browning or Tennyson, even as the citizens of Athens judged Aristophanes and Alcibiades. But true Londoner is a man of infinite possibilities, who carefully avoids conformance. He is a man who could do anything he pleased to absolute perfection but he does not choose to do anything. His mission is to criticise those who do imperfectly what he could do perfectly were it only worth his while. It is not. London is to him a theatre; he takes a perpetual stall and calmly watches the gradual development of the marvelous drama of life, in which every scene is a surprise, in which nothing is certain but the unforeseen.

The city crucible condenses intellect, and the man who knows his London knows a good deal of humanity. It is a curiously special art. No Englishman is educated who has not known London. It is the only absolute university. We all graduate there, from statesman to burglar, from the poet to penny-a-liner. But London should be strictly regarded as a university. No man should remain in it regularly after the time when his intellect comes of age, which is somewhere about 40.

Negroes Own Farms.

The Crisis.

The value of farm property owned and rented by colored farmers has, in the southern states, increased from 50 per cent to 225 per cent in the last ten years. In Texas, for instance, it has gone from $56,000,000 to $113,000,000; in North Carolina from $29,000,000 to $81,000,000, and in Georgia from $48,000,000 to $158,000,000. Nor is this been merely increased in the value of the same land. In these 10 years the negroes controlled, in 1910, 3,153,154 more acres than in 1900. It is not yet possible to separate the land owners and the renters. We only know that the owners have increased in eight states from 125,413 to 220,235 in these 10 years. We dare affirm that no class of white peasantry in any European state has in the face of the most favorable ordinary conditions paralleled this record which the colored people have made in the midst of outrage, discrimination and lawlessness. This is the answer which the young postbellum negro is making to the southern gentleman.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question, not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

INVENTION OF PHONOGRAPH

Please tell when and by whom the phonograph was invented.—P. M., Genoa, N. C.

The phonograph was invented in 1877 by Thomas A. Edison. The instrument as invented was very crude, but was improved from time to time until in 1895 it reached its present form.

ELLIS ISLAND

I would like a short description of Ellis Island given in the Bureau.—J. W. W., Bruce, Wis.

Ellis Island is a small island in New York Bay, one mile southwest of the Battery, and is used as an immigrant station by the United States government. Since 1892, immigrants detained for investigation as to compliance with the United States' immigration laws, are kept on the island until allowed to land or are deported. Castle Garden was formerly used for this purpose.

HEAD HUNTERS

Please give a description of the head hunters of Borneo.—A. R. H., Harbor Springs, Mich.

The head hunters, or Oyaks, are natives of Borneo. They are divided into innumerable tribes, differing greatly in language and customs. They nearly resemble the Malays physically, though they are somewhat taller. They are intelligent and hospitable, greatly excelling the Malays in truthfulness and honesty. Many of their dialects are little known. Some of the coast tribes have completely adopted the Malay speech. They have many arts and industries, weave cloth, make steel and erect suspension bridges with bamboo poles and withes. Their chief weapon is the blowpipe, not the bow. The barbarous custom of head hunting is dying out, though the heads of enemies are still cherished by the warriors.

WILLIAM BOOTH

Please publish a sketch of the life of William Booth.—H. E. R. Ribley, N. Y.

William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, was born at Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829. He was educated in his native town and from 1850 to 1861 acted as minister of the Methodist New Connection. The creation of the Salvation Army on military lines began in 1865, with mission work among the lower classes in the East end of London. Since 1878, Booth's movement has been known as the Salvation Army, of which he is the controlling power, directing its movements at home and abroad from his headquarters in London. He is termed "general" of this religious military system and the property of Salvation Army is held for its exclusive use by Booth. He has published several hymn books; Salvation Soldiery, Training of Children, Letters to Soldiers and In Darkest England.

GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK

Will you please give a sketch of general Braddock's life in the columns of The Blade.—W. M. J., Millboro., N. C.

Edward Braddock was born in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1695. In 1710 he became an ensign in the Coldstream Guards. He gradually rose in rank and in 1754 was made major-general of the line. In 1754 it was resolved to destroy the French power in America and Braddock was made generalissimo of the forces there. But his experience made him underrate in action and expert counsel both foes and allies. He was hot tempered, rough spoken and obstinate in opinion. These facts caused him to be disliked by the Americans. On July 4 he proceeded with about 1,400 men against the 200 French troops and several hundred Indians. They were completely defeated, and Braddock, having received a ball through the lungs, died on July 13, 1755, at Great Meadows.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR

Please give an account of the Thirty Years' war.—A. W., Charlevoise, Mich.

The Thirty Years' war was a succession of wars from 1618 to 1648. It began as a struggle between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and was carried on to establish the authority of the German Emperor over the religious interests of Germany. It was concluded as a struggle of the house of Austria to maintain its imperial power. By the treaty of Augsburg (1555), each of the German states were permitted to determine the nature of its national religion. All subjects were permitted to remove from states in which their religion was forbidden to states where it was sanctioned. But Catholicism still continued in Protestant states and Protestantism in Catholic states. When a jesuit was made King of Bohemia, persecutions began. Protestant churches were closed and pulled down. The Protestants met in Prague in 1618 and petitioned the Emperor, Matthias, who declared their meeting illegal.

Protestants and Catholics then took up arms in all parts of South Germany. The result of these wars was that Protestantism was saved but at a great cost.

THE GREAT EASTERN

Please give a description of the Great Eastern, in the Question Bureau.—P. C., Hobucken, N. C.

The Great Eastern was built in London in 1854-57. She was a paddle and screw iron steamer and designed to make the voyage from England to India via the Cape of Good Hope, without stopping for coal, being able to carry 15,000 tons of coal with 5,000 tons of freight and 1,000 passengers. She was 679 feet 6 inches long and 82 feet 8 inches broad, with a tonnage of 18,915. As a passenger ship she was a failure, commercially, but did good service in laying cables. In 1884, she became a coal hulk at Gibralter, and in 1887 was sold and broken up.

HOMESTEAD LAWS

Please give the southern states having public lands subject to entry and the homestead laws of the United States.—L. C. O., Parkersburg, W. Va.

The southern states having land subject to homesteading are: Alabama with 100,200 acres; Florida, with 477,169 acres; Louisiana with 70,313, and Mississippi with 51,960. For further information write to land offices at Montgomery, Alabama; Gainesville, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La., and Jackson, Miss. Under the United States laws any citizen or person who declares intentions to become a citizen, male or female, 21 years old, or head of a family, may become the owner of a homestead of 80 acres or 160 acres, by occupation and cultivation, to be taken from unreserved public lands, surveyed or unsurveyed.

MONEY CIRCULATION

I would like the amount of money in circulation in the years 1900 and 1910 to be published in the Bureau. —J. L. M., Reynolds, Sta., Ky.

The amount of gold in circulation in 1900 was $610,806,472; silver, $142,050,334; gold certificates in circulation, $200,733,019; silver certificates in circulation, $408,465,574; United States notes outstanding, $313,971,545; national bank notes outstanding, $300,115,112; miscellaneous currency in circulation, $79,008,942. The total circulation of money was $2,055,150,998, and a per capita of $26.94. In 1910 the amount of gold in circulation was $590,877,993; the amount of silver, $208,016,245; silver certificates in circulation, $478,597,238; gold certificates in circulation, $802,759,199. The amount of United States notes outstanding was $334,787,870; the amount of national bank notes outstanding, $683,659,535, and miscellaneous currency in circulation, $3,662,525. The total circulation was $3,102,355,605 and per capita circulation was $34.33.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD

Please give the cause of the glacial period.—J. H. B.

The glacial period was caused by a lowering of several degrees of the mean annual temperature of the territory affected. When the summer became too short and too cold to melt the snow and ice of winter, the glaciers began to form, and this must have continued many thousand years, to produce the effects apparent all over northern America and Europe. The cause of the lowering of the temperature for so long a time must be astronomical.

QUEEN ZENOBIA

Will you pease tell all you can about Queen Zenobia?—J. T., Hawthorne, Fla.

Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, was instructed in the sciences by the celebrated Longinus, and made such progress that besides her native tongue she spoke the Latin, Greek, Coptic and Syrian languages. She was married to Odenathus, king of Palmyra, accompanied him both in the war and the chase, and the success of his military expedition against the Persians is, in a degree, attributed to her prudence and courage. She became Queen of the East after the death of her husband in 267 A. D. She was preparing to make other conquests, when the succession of Aurelian to the purple led to a remarkable change of fortune. That prince, disgusted at the usurpation of the richest provinces of the east by a female, determined to make war upon her. He gained two battles, Antioch and Emesa, besieged her in Palmyra, where she defended herself with great bravery. At length, finding that the city would be obliged to surrender, she quitted it privately; but the emperor, having notice of her escape, caused her to be pursued with such diligence that she was overtaken just as she got into a boat to cross the Euphrates. Aurelian spared her life, but made her serve to grace his triumph. She saved her life, which was demanded by the Roman soldiers, by sacrificing her ministers, among whom was the distinguished Longinus. She passed the remainder of her life as a Roman matron; and her daughters were married by Aurelian into families of distinction. Her only surviving son retired into Armenia, where the emperor bestowed upon him a small principality. Ware wrote a book entitled Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra.

CHARLES T. RUSSELL

Please give an account of the life of Charles T. Russell.—H. E. T., Prentiss, Ky.

Charles Taze Russell, the author and clergyman, was born on February 16, 1852. In early life he was associated with his father, who was a merchant, and thus was hindered from completing a college course; but his studies were continued under private tutors with remarkable success. When only a youth he became interested in theology, and in 1869 was distressed at the doctrine of eternal torment. He formulated a doctrine for himself and expained his investigations in a book called The Divine Plan of the Ages. This writing was approved by many denominations, but was bitterly attacked by the majority. From 1873 Russell devoted his time and money toward the promulgation of his Bible-harmonies, though continuing his commercial interests for about 10 years longer under the care of assistants. He is the editor of a journal published twice a month and is also president of a society organized for the purpose of promulgating his doctrines. Some of his writings are The Time Is At Hand, Thy Kingdom Come, The Day of Vengeance and The New Creation. These books have been published in numerous languages and even in raised texts for the blind. Their circulation runs up into the millions. He also is the author of Our Lord's Return, Why Evil Was Permitted, The Bible vs. Evolution, What Say the Scriptures About Hell? A Reply to Robert Ingersoll, and Tabernacle Shadows of Better Sacrifices. Russell's followers number probably less than 50,000, but the influence of his teachings is believed to have been left to some degree in every congregation throughout English-speaking Christendom. He holds that the Scriptures teach that by 1915 the millenial age will be ushered in by a period of unprecedented trouble and anarchy.

DID TITANIC SINK?

Please tell whether the density of the ocean water would prevent the Titanic from sinking to the bottom or not.—G. S. S., New Martinsville, W. Va.

The question as to whether a vessel sinks to the bottom of the sea is answered by the Scientific American as follows:

Such questions are based upan the erroneous supposition that the density of the water at the bottom of the sea is far greater than that at the surface. Density is here confused with pressure. The pressure increases enormously as we descend, amounting to considerably over six thousand pounds per square foot at a depth of one hundred feet. Divers sometimes work at depths of as much as 150 feet, where the pressure is half as much, 9,363.75 pounds to be exact. When provided with special armored diving suits, divers have operated at considerably greater depths; but nothing approaching the depth at which the Titanic lies. This depth is given as two thousand fathoms, which is considerably over two miles, and the pressure amounts to three-quarters of a million pounds per square foot.

It is only natural to suppose that under such pressure the density of the water would be increased; but laboratory experiments have shown that it is almost impossible to compress water. Indeed, for a long time it was thought that water was absolutely incompressible; but by the use of more sensitive measuring instruments it has been found that at a depth of a mile the density of sea water is only 1-130 greater than at the surface. However for all practical purposes we may consider that a given volume of water is not materially reduced in dimensions by pressure.

With this clearly in mind, it is very evident that an object that would not float at the surface of the sea at any intermediate point, but must surely sink to the bottom; for it could not displace a greater weight at the bottom than at the top, even though the water in the first case was under much higher pressure. As a matter of fact, any air filled chambers or compressible matter in the vessel would be crushed in by the enormous pressure of the water, so that the displacement of the wreck would be growing less as it went down and it would be falling through the water at a corresponding acceleration. We must also remember that even steel is more compressible than water, and consequently a solid block of this material would actually weigh more at the bottom of the sea than at the top.

THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK

Please give a short account of the Egyptian obelisk which stands in Central park.—E. S., Yorkshire, Ohio.

The two Egyptian obelisks formerly at Alexandria, but now at London and New York, were erected at Alexandria about seven years after the death of Cleopatra in 30 B. C. They were originally erected by the Egyptian king, Thothmes III., in front of the portico of the temple Heliopolis, the On of the Scriptures and the place where Moses was born and brought up. Why they are called Cleopatra's needles is not known, but it is supposed that they had been removed by her order sometime before they were set up on their second site, or that their removal was the carrying out of an intention formed by Cleopatra. Both obelisks are inscribed with hieroglyphs, engraved to a depth of several inches.

The hieroglyphs are inscribed in vertical columns, which are read from the top downward. In each case the middle column is in honor of Thothmes, by whom the obelisks were first erected and the side columns in honor of Rameses II., who reigned 200 years after Thothmes. On each side of the small pyramidal top of the obelisk is a bas-relief representing the sun-god, protector of the city of Heliopolis, receiving gifts from Thothmes.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. H. P., Harrisonville, Ohio.—The purpose of Major Archibald Butt's trip abroad was for recreation only.

J. H. H., Marcella, Ark.—Theodore Roosevelt is not a Roman Catholic. We have stated this several times before in these columns. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Reindeer Meat Soon

IN THE OPINION of William T. Lopp, an official of the interior department who has charge of the federal government's reindeer service, it won't be so very long before we will be stepping into the butcher shop and ordering a reindeer steak instead of beef. Mr. Lopp has just returned from a 14,000 mile tour of Alaska on behalf of the United States Bureau of Education, which, curiously enough, has direct charge of the conservation and propagation of reindeers in Alaska.

Mr. Lopp said that the first commercial shipment of reindeer meat into the United States was received at Seattle, Wash., only a short time ago. He estimated that within less than 25 years, provided the reindeer of Alaska increase at their present rate, there will be 2,000,000 prime animals in the territory on which the people of the United States can depend for much of their meat supply.

The first shipment of reindeer meat to Seattle consisted of 125 carcasses of an average weight of 150 pounds. Reindeer meat is now being served in the leading hotels and restaurants of that city. In flavor it is said to be a cross between mutton and beef, but a little more palatable than either.

Reindeer can be raised for the market much more cheaply than cattle. They will thrive on wastes that would starve a goat. There are 400,000 square miles of frozen tundra in Alaska, which at present are of no use, but which as reindeer ranches would provide abundant pasturage for 10,000,000 of the animals.

Reindeer raising was undertaken in Alaska about 25 years ago by the United States government, originally as a benevolent and educational enterprise. It was desired to advance the civilization of the natives from the hunting to the pastoral stage and also to provide a food supply for them to take the place of the whale, the seal and the wild caribou. That is how the bureau of education came to have charge of reindeer from Siberia. This number has now been increased to about 33,000, of which 20,000 are owned by native Alaskans

Diamond Mine Profits.

Consular Reports.

The government authorities of German southwest Africa estimate that the revenue from the diamond industry will amount to $2,432,500 in the budget year of 1912. This amount is mainly composed of the export duties and to a smaller extent the mine taxes. According to the Berliner Tageblatt, the estimates for this year are of special interest, as it had been reckoned that the export duties would be reduced or converted, but the budget again provides for the imposition of export duties of 33 1-3 per cent, which may be assumed as proof that a decisive alteration in the duties can not be counted on for the time being. Having regard to the fact that a number of diamond fields will be worked out this year, and the northern fields can not certainly be expected to furnish much production, the government authorities estimate the output of diamonds at 850,000 karats for this year, as compared with an estimate of 900,000 karats for 1911.

ORCHARDS HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED

Early Farmers Thought Little of Scientific Fruit Cultivation.

Farmers of earlier days knew little of scientific orchard management and cared less. It was sufficient for them to know that the trees lived, grew, and eventually bore fruit. Not being a source of income, the orchard was naturally left to take care of itself. As a result, where the conditions were favorable some very good trees were grown, but where they were unfavorable the trees became stunted, scrubby, diseased, and unproductive.

As a rule set too thick, they grew up in the air, the lower limbs died or were pruned off to get them out of the way, and high-headed, almost unreachable trees were the result. The trees usually stood in sod, and in most of these orchards the hay was cut and removed or the grass pastured off. In many places the regular rotation of crops was followed in the orchard. Too often it was planted on the poorest soil, site, and location on the farm and received little or no care.

Conditions have changed. Markets, local and foreign, have opened up and are demanding apples and are willing to pay a good price for them. To meet this demand thousands of acres of orchards have been planted in many sections of the United States, but it will take time to bring these younger orchards into bearing. Meanwhile many men have turned to these old general-farm orchards in the hope that in their rehabilitment they may find profit in meeting this demand. If these old orchards can be rehabilitated they will at once supply the market with needed fruit. Later, when the thousands of acres of newly planted trees come into bearing, it may be no longer profitable to maintain the old orchard in competition with younger and better orchards. Just at the present time, however, the opportunity to make money out of the old general-farm orchard is good in many instances.

The question as to whether it will pay to rejuvenate these old trees is frequently asked of the department of agriculture. Will it pay to fix up my old orchard of 50 trees? What should I do to make my 3-acre orchard profitable? What can be done to get a better income from our small orchard, which has been neglected for years? What will it cost and what returns may be expected? These and many similar questions require an answer.

The above question finds at least a partial answer in data gathered in western New York by the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. In surveys made in several of the leading apple-producing counties of that section, data have been secured from about 11,000 acres of orchards. Tables I. and II., compiled from these data, will give the reader some idea of what returns can be expected from the average well-cared-for orchards. The greater part of these orchards are between 30 and 40 years old and many of them did not receive the best of treatment in their early life. In a sense they have been renovated, although the greater number of them never were as badly neglected as are many orchards in eastern, central, and southern New York and in New England.

These orchards show average yields per acre in different years of 50 to 225 bushels. The price in different years varies from 50 cents to $1 per bushel, probably averaging 75 cents. Thus it will be seen that a gross income ranging from $37.50 to $175 per acre may be depended on in most years.

The answer is plain but must be qualified. In most cases it probably will pay to renovate the old farm orchard. In some cases it will not pay. First, let us see what classes or kinds of orchards it will be unprofitable to try to renovate and eliminate these. Then we may proceed to outline the steps to be taken in making the orchard profitable.

Those orchards on which it probably will not pay to spend much money or effort may be put into four classes:

(1) Orchards with less than 50 per cent of a stand of trees, especially when they are more than 40 years of age.

(2) Orchards with poor or undesirable varieties.

(3) Orchards on a poor or unsuitable soil or in an unfavorable site or location.

(4) Orchards in which the trees are badly diseased and show very few signs of vigor.

Scattered or Very Old Orchards.

When the trees in an orchard do not occupy more than 50 per cent of the land it usually will not pay to cultivate all the land for these few unless the 50 per cent be very regularly distributed over the land. It is not as a rule advisable to fill in an old orchard with younger trees. Sometimes, however, this may be done if trees are not too old and where rapid-growing and early-bearing trees, such as Wealthy, Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg), Yellow Transparent, and Wagener, are used. When trees are older than 35 to 40 years the chances of successful renovation are very much less. Older trees should be in exceptionally good condition if renovation is to be attempted, as it is much more difficult to infuse vigor into old trees than into younger ones.

Poor Varieties.

It usually will not pay to renovate orchards composed largely of worthless or very poor varieties. Nothing is to be gained by increasing the yield or grade of a variety which can not readily be sold in the open market at a good price. When trees of such varieties, however, are not too old—not more than 30 years—and are in fairly good vigor, they often may be top-worked to advantage. The best method of doing this is by cleft-grafting in early spring. Under favorable conditions a tree may be changed from a poor variety to a desirable one and made to bear fruit in from 3 to 5 years.

There is some question as to whether it will pay to renovate summer apples in the nothern states. To make renovation of these trees profitable requires either a good demand in the local market or exceptionally good transportation to and demand in a more distant market. Much the same is true of odd or uncommon varieties.

An apple orchard set on a wet soil which can not be readily drained is worthless. Trees set on poor soils require too much fertilization to get them in shape to allow of much profit. Trees growing on soils that are too dry or leachy are less amenable to renovation. In like manner orchards located in frost pockets, at elevations too low or too high, on sites too much exposed, or on slopes too warm or too cold will not pay returns on the money spent in renovating them equal to the returns from those better situated. The renovation of orchards at a considerable distance from the railroad, with poor highways and poor shipping facilities, and in isolated and inaccessible places will not prove as profitable as the renovaton of orchards in better locations. In short, orchards in sites or locations which are naturally unfavorable to apple growing will be more expensive to renovate and less profitable in the end, and, in fact, may not give any profitable returns because of these adverse conditions.

It costs considerably more to renovate a badly diseased orchard than one not so diseased. All disease must be eradicated by destroying infected parts and by spraying. Dead branches and limbs must be removed and the effect may be to seriously and permanently weaken the tree. Disease frequently stunts the growth to such an extent as to make it impossible to rejuvenate the tree. If vigor has been lost, no amount of stimulation will restore it. Good vigor, even though it be dormant, is absolutely essential in a tree if it is to be improved. Trees which have been frequently defoliated by scale or canker worms or in which apple-tree canker and rot have obtained a strong foothold are expensive to rejuvenate and less satisfactory when rejuvenated.

Four important steps must be taken in the improvement of the general-farm orchard. These steps are practically the same as those which would be employed in the average orchard under normal conditions. With but little modification, the methods to be outlined may be continued after renovation. These are: (1) Pruning, (2) fertilization, (3) cultivation, and (4) spraying.

A general outline of work or a plan of campaign may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) If the orchard is and has been in sod for a number of years, plow in the fall about 4 inches deep. If not, plow either in late fall or early spring.

(2) During the winter put on from 12 to 15 loads of barnyard manure per acre, or 1 load to from 3 to 5 trees. Another plan is to apply in the spring 100 to 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, 300 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate, and 150 to 300 pounds of sulphate or muriate of potash.

(3) In the winter or in early spring before growth starts, cut out all dead and diseased wood from the tree, head back the highest limbs, and thin the branches to admit sunlight.

(4) Apply 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of lime per acre and work it and the manure or fertilizer into the soil thoroughly with a disk harrow or spring-tooth harrow. Keep up this cultivation until midsummer.

(5) After cultivation ceases for the season, sow a cover or green-manure crop to plow under the following spring. Clover is one of the best leguminous crops in the north, while cowpeas are widely used in middle latitudes and in the south. For a nonleguminous crop rye is the most extensively used, though buckwheat is commonly used in some sections of the north.

(6) Spray the trees in accordance with the directions given in government and state publications on this subject.

FOREIGN TRADE INCREASE GREAT

Federal Statistics Show a Marked Growth in United States Exports.

The foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year which ends with next month will show larger totals than in any earlier year. The 10 months' figures covering the commerce down to the close of April, just compiled by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and Labor, make it quite apparent that in both imports and exports the totals for the fiscal year 1912 will be the largest on record. Imports seem likely to approximate $1,600,000,000, exceeding by between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 the high record import year 1910, when the total was $1,557,000,000. Exports seem likely to approximate $2,200,000,000 or about $150,000,000 more than those of the previous high record of $2,049,000,000 made in the fiscal year 1911.

This growth in foreign commerce, while common to both imports and exports, is especially marked in the export trade. Imports have increased approximately $850,000,000 since 1896, while exports in the same time have increased about $1,300,000,000, the excess of exports over imports in the same period increasing from $103,000,000 in 1896 to about $600,000,000 in the current fiscal year. This excess of exports of $600,000,000 indicated for the fiscal year now closing will be larger than that of any earlier years except 1898, 1901, and 1908, in each of which years it was considerably above the $600,000,000 line.

The principal articles comprising the $1,600,000,000 of imports in the fiscal year, grouped according to the approximate magnitude of their prospective totals are as follows: Coffee, $120,000,000; sugar, $110,000,000; rubber, $100,000,000; hides and skins, $95,000,000; chemicals, etc., $90,000,000; cotton manufactures, fiber manufactures and raw silk, $50,000,000 to $65,000,000; tin, fruits and nuts, and wood, including manufactures, each about $45,000,000; art works, copper manufactures, raw fibers, diamonds and other precious stones, and wool, between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 each; and tea, spirits, wines and liquors, raw cotton, leather, paper, meat and dairy products, furs and fur skins, fish, cocoa, ranging downward from $20,000,000 to $10,000,000 each.

Growth Is General.

The leading exports and their indicated totals for the fiscal year rank about as follows: Raw cotton, $585,000,000; iron and steel manufactures, $260,000,000; meat and dairy products, $160,000,000; breadstuffs, $135,000,000; copper, $110,000,000; mineral oils, $100,000,000; lumber, etc., $90,000,000; cotton manufactures and coal, each about $50,000,000; agricultural implements, cars and carriages, leather and tobacco, each about $40,000,000; and vegetable oils and fruits and nuts, between $20,000,000 and $35,000,000 each.

The growth in both imports and exports occurs in our trade with every grand division of the world except Africa and in the trade with nearly all the leading commercial countries. For the fiscal year the exports to Europe seem likely to be about $1,350,000,000, against $1,308,000,000 in 1911, the former high record year in exports. Exports to North America will approximate $500,000,000, against the former high record of $457,000,000 in 1911; and those to South America will probably aggregate $125,000,000, against $109,000,000 in 1911, the former high record in that trade. To Asia the year's exports will amount to about $115,000,000, a total larger than any other year except 1905, when Japan was drawing largely upon the United States for food and other supplies for use in the war with Russia, and China was importing large quantities of American cottons to supply the shortage resulting from the closing of the ports and markets of Manchuria, the great Asiatic consumer of cotton goods manufactured in this county. To Oceania the exports for the year will approximate $70,000,000 against the former high record of $66,000,000 in 1911.

Comparative Increase.

On the import side, the totals from all the grand divisions except Africa will be larger in the fiscal year 1912 than in the preceding year, while those from North America, South America, and Asia will probably establish new high records. From Europe the year's imports will show an increase of about $20,000,000 when compared with last year, the indicated total for 1912 being approximately $790,000,000, against $768,000,000 in 1911 and the high record total of $806,000,000 reached in 1910. Imports from North America seem likely to aggregate $320,000,000, compared with $307,000,000 in 1910 and $305,000,000 in 1911, these being the only years in which that trade has exceeded $300,000,000. From South America the imports will probably reach, for the first time in any fiscal year, a total of $200,000,000. Shipments from Hawaii, now a customs district of the United States, are not included in these figures.

UNCLE SAM A BIG LAND OWNER

It Is Surprising to Note the Growth of Our Territories.

Soon the United States may say with England, "the sun never sets on our empire." Few persons could name offhand the possessions owned by Uncle Sam. They are Alaska, Aleutian Islands, Baker Islands, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaiian Islands, Howland Island, Marcus Island, Midway, Wake and Johnstone Islands, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Tutuila.

The size of some of these possessions is surprising. For instance, Alaska, which was bought from Russia for two cents an acre, is as large as the German Empire, France and Spain taken together.

Telegraph Lines Numerous.

London Globe.

It is about 60 years since the introduction of the electric telegraph, as the system was known in this country up to its acquisition by the postoffice. The lines now in existence are sufficient to go around the world 138 times. Put in other words, they would reach the moon 16 times. The total number of offices is given at 130,000, with 160,000 apparatus, which send out annually 300,000,000 dispatches. The English, we read, make the greatest use of the telegraph, it being estimated that for every hundred persons there are sent out 194 messages. France follows, with 152 messages. Next comes Denmark, with 118; Belgium, with 104, and Germany with 91. The record telegram extended over 20,000 words. Others of 10,000 are mentioned.

An Inventor's Reward.

A man who lived at the time of the Emperor Tiberius invented a kind of unbreakable glass, and fashioned a cup out of it. The emperor summoned the man to his presence. He was asked whether anybody else knew the secret. He replied that no one else did. The emperor immediately ordered him beheaded. His reason was that he feared the new material would depreciate the value of gold and silver.

Amulets of Sovereigns.

Every sovereign in Europe has faith in some amulet. William II is in possession of several from which he will not be separated. When he mounts his horse he puts on the spurs of Charles XII. of Sweden, and he never goes anywhere without the sleeve buttons which came to him from his grandfather.

George V. made his triumphal journey to India with a little bracelet of platinum which he received from an intimate friend, who owed to this fetich an escape from a great danger.

The king of Sweden never makes a journey, not even a simple promenade without wearing on his finger the ring of his ancestor, Bernadotte.

The czar, who is extremely superstitious, always consults the almanac before setting out to know if the day is favorable and never fails to provide himself with a little icon to keep away bad luck.

Alphonso XIII. is more skeptical. He collects the stones, bullets and fragments of bombs of the attempts that have been made upon his life and relies solely on his lucky star to escape in the future from like dangers.

Siberian Women Doctors.

London Standard.

A number of influential Siberians are petitioning the ministry of education in St. Petersburg to allow women to be admitted to the medical faculty in the University of Tobolsk. The petitioners point out that there is a wide field for women doctors in Siberia, where it is often difficult for settlers to get medical aid. There are many Mohammedans in the country, and it is explained that only women doctors can come to their help in illness, as they do not permit men to see their wives and daughters. Many women have entered the medical profession in Russia proper, and there are a great many women practicing dentistry, a department of surgery which does not seem to have attractions for the English woman.

U. S. Motor Industry.

Popular Mechanics.

The United States leads the world in the number of automobiles in service and the annual output by large figures, far outrivaling the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy combined, in both consumption and production. The number of automobiles in service in the United States, according to figures compiled by Motor, is 500,000, while the output for the year 1911 is estimated as 190,000. The number of cars in service in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales) is given as 150,000, the annual output as 25,000; France has 85,000 in service, and an annual output of 40,000; Germany, 50,000 in service, and an annual output of 15,000; Italy, 15,000 in service, and an annual output of 5,000.

The valuation of the total output of cars in the United States in 1911 is given as $215,650,000.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Keep Posted

It is a good plan to know what is going on always. To do this you must read and read a great deal. In your plan of reading do not forget the advertisements in The Blade. They may enlighten you as to the very thing you want and tell you an easy way to get it. Watch the advertising columns.

Japan should have a stencil made for Magdalena bay denials.

Has anyone kept tab on the number of times Debs has tried for it?

When fishing is good, 'tis folly to fear the country is going to smash.

Fortunately, the running broad jump record in Mexico is not official.

The backyard gardener has not yet decided what weeds he prefers in his onion bed.

Justice Hughes has no wish to give the cartoonists another whack at his whiskers.

Colonel Watterson compares Champ Clark with Lincoln. Lincoln got off fairly well.

Persons with strong eyesight will observe the figure of Mayor Gaynor in the far distant rear.

The lid is to stay on tight, says the mayor of Las Vegas. But then it has never been much of a lid as lids go.

The postmaster who doesn't know, by this time, which way to jump doesn't possess much political sagacity.

We are told to "pluck happiness from each fleeting moment." That would sure leave no time for profanity.

Have you noticed a perceptible loosening of the circulation of currency since the investigation of the money trust?

"Seven tons of Bibles were shipped from Astor Place to South America last week." What other book is mentioned in tons?

Mrs. Pankhurst is to remain in prison for nine months. That will give her ample time to put a sharp edge on her English.

Every day brings additional assurance that there will be considerable Roosevelt enthusiasm turned loose at the Chicago convention.

The judge who decided that women are entitled to a fair share of their husbands' incomes was too polite to say "only a fair share."

A southern paper speaks of biscuits as the inspiration of genius. We are inclined to think that angels had a hand in their design.

A lawyer in Paris has been disbarred because he accepted retainers from a gang of "Apaches." Let him come to this country, home of the trusts.

"Don't throw away your old auto tires," an advertisement advises. We haven't thrown away one. And have little hope of ever being able to.

A Chicago judge has been fined $500 for contempt of court, which betrays the fact that laymen are not the only ones who look at the courts that way.

The senate would welcome Ben Selling, of Oregon, more heartily if his name did not fall on the old guards' ears as a rude and unnecessary invitation.

The woman suffrage cause does not flourish well in company with news that a New York society woman has given a dinner party for her dog.

A man who fought a policeman in New York is called a madman by the newspapers, which indicates what the people in that city think of their protectors.

It requires a surgeon to operate on the trusts, says La Follette. For some time, the trusts have been operating on surgeons, not to mention divers and other persons.

Panama has asked Uncle Sam to oversee the election, assuming in its childlike way that Uncle Sam, being so big, won't mind being shot up with Mauser bullets.

Major Butt's name has been removed from the army rolls — but only from the payrolls. All the erasers in the war department could not rub it out of the roll of honor.

The complaining of that anarchist who was tarred and feathered is about as fitting as the lament of the man who wished for a million dollars and was hit in the head with a gold brick.

MAY AND THE HAY CROP.

In parts of the United States not a drop of rain fell in the month of May, 1911. In nearly all other sections the rainfall was light. Not only in the United States, but also in Canada, Great Britain and the European continent, that May was extraordinarily dry.

It is homely form saying that a "wet May makes good hay," but one as true, at least in the converse, as any dictum handed down by the agricultural experts of Washington. Following the dry May of last year the hay crop of Illinois and Iowa, where the bulk of the hay comes from, virtually proved failures. In few places was the crop up to its average. Prices soared, until now they touch a point that keeps the horse owner and the stock owner flitting along the margin of bankruptcy. The record of the dry May is not all set down, and will not be until the last market report of the 1911 crop is printed.

We have had a normal May this year—sunny, soggy, bright as well as cloudy, wet and cold. There are complaints, of course. But among those complaining are not to be found the farmer, the horse owner, the shipper of animals, the livery stableman and the delivery companies.

NEED THEY BE BLIND?

This country, as well as every other country, good or bad, should have a conservative party. Such an organization acts as the balance wheel. It is the brake. It keeps radical legislation, administration and thought from running away and coming to smash at the foot of some hill through the mere force of enthusiasm for improving the lot of humanity.

Yet such a conservative party should be wise. It should be endowed with brains. Our conservative parties, unfortunately, are wholly unequipped in that regard. Ray Stannard Baker, writing for the American Magazine, shows what the conservative organizations are made up of in America:

> Nothing, indeed, can exceed the amazement of a modern conservative—the type of the comfortable, prosperous business men—when he sees whole states sending in huge majorities for such "demagogues" and "revolutionaries" as Roosevelt, La Follette or Wilson. They have the feeling of the angler who suddenly feels the surprising tug of a fish bigger than he supposed was to be found in the pool. The reason is that formerly, when he wanted political news he asked his friend the banker, or the merchant or the railroad owner—and lo! he got his true prophecy. He never considered the mass of the people at all. But now the mass is awakening, rubbing its eyes and demanding a share in the government.

Our conservative forces cannot see, will not see. They are constituted largely of men who have done well for themselves in a material way, but have been so busy about it that they have taken for granted that that which was good for them was good for their fellow citizens.

The times are hard, politically, for our conservatives. But they ought not to be always. True caution that is not blindness has a vital place in the conduct of every nation.

THE MAGDALENA BAY AFFAIR.

Circumstantial reports which have been laid before the senate in Washington bear out the charges that Japan is attempting to establish a naval coaling station upon the west coast of Mexico. Orozco, the latest fad in patriots in the republic, is said to have promised the bay of Magdalena in exchange for a substantial contribution to his revolution. The money, it is declared, has been delivered. There lacks only the success of the new rebellion to give Japan the station.

The rumor that Japan is preparing against an eventual war with the United States, by seducing Mexico into giving her a coaling station has appeared in many forms in the last few months. Discredited, denied, ridiculed, it bobs up again. It refuses to obey the decision of the coroner's jury, as represented by the state department. If this were all to support the rumor, it is yet sufficient to make people believe that there is something in it. In spite of professions of friendliness, we know that Japan is unfriendly at heart. In spite of soft words, soothing expressions of admiration for us, we are all aware that Japan itches for a trial of strength. She is playing a great game for power, developing a far-reaching design of expansion.

New denials will probably be forthcoming, both from the Japanese embassy and the United States state department. It would be only wisdom for the cautious citizen to be suspicious of both.

COFFEE AND BANKING.

The Brazilian state in which is located the center of the coffee growing industry, borrowed $75,000,000 a few years ago. To secure it, 7,000,000 bags of coffee were put up. In addition, the state agreed to limit the exportation of coffee and to put a prohibitive tax on the planting of new trees.

All of this is controlled by seven subscribers, among whom is one of the big New York banks. As they controlled the loan, and the state, naturally they controlled the coffee market. That they appreciated their power is evidenced by the fact that the price of this commodity has increased from six to fourteen cents a pound wholesale in the last five years.

The case is an illustration of the way in which modern financiers play for power. These masters are not content alone with the interest upon their loans, high though it may be, but they arrange their terms so cunningly that the mere loan itself is an incident. The big thing in this deal is that a few men were handed absolute control over one of the world's commodities to manipulate as they chose. Vast fortunes must have been made. Extraordinary interest must have been paid on the investment.

An obscure commonwealth in a South American republic has given a New York bank the authority to levy a tax on every breakfast table in the republic of the United States.

AFTER IRON ORE—WHAT?

Knowing the amount of iron ore still in the ground and the rate at which it is being excavated and shipped away to the furnaces and mills, it is easy to fix the date when the ore trade on the lakes will have come to an end.

That date, according to shipping experts, will fall before the year 1950.

What will become of shipping when the ore trade goes — a trade now amounting to about half of the total? M. G. Ashley, the vessel owner of Duluth, gave an interview in 1909 which still echoes the views of other far-sighted men on the lakes.

"The production of ore," he said, "will probably reach its maximum in the next ten years. It will then begin to decline. But the decrease will be gradual and meanwhile other freight traffic on the lakes will be increasing so rapidly that each year ships that were intended originally for the ore trade will carry other business. The development of our own and the Canadian west has only begun and the lakes are the great link of commerce between their vast enterprises of the future and the east. The grain trade of the Canadian west alone will in the not distant future be something tremendous."

Before 1950, also, the shores of Northern Michigan, of Ontario bordering Huron and Superior, will have been developed. The inter-community traffic then may prove a larger source of shipping revenue than grain.

A CASE OF IMAGINATION.

One of the most characteristic qualities of the big money makers of modern times is a powerful imagination. In some men, it has amounted to a gift, startlingly like the sense of prophecy. By its exercise, they have been able to dare, to adventure. It has brought them amazing success. But also it has sometimes lead them into disastrous pitfalls. One such mishap is recalled by the death of Sir Julius Charles Wernher, comrade of Cecil Rhodes, which occurred a few days ago.

Wernher had accumulated $75,000,000 in South Africa. The fortune rested upon diamonds. It was made up of diamonds. In 1905 Wernher met a French chemist who showed him stones he said he had made artificially. The millionaire began to tremble for his fortune. He knew that it would go to smash if any easy means could be found for manufacturing diamonds. In order to protect himself, he entered into partnership with the Frenchman. For four years he gave up money lavishly. Then convinced at last the chemist was a fraud he caused his arrest. He admitted having surrendered $320,000.

By his imagination, the talent to foresee the vast riches in the discoveries of South Africa, Wernher gained tremendous wealth, the friendship of an empire maker, and finally a title. The same imagination trapped him, made him the gull of a fraud and the laughing stock of his country.

WHOSE PARTY IS IT?

In the twelve states which have held popular primaries, the progressive cause has won in all except one, and that one state was lost to the movement by the most narrow of margins.

In the state where the Republican party organization is in the control of officeholders, machine bosses and the political agents of the big corporations, the reactionary cause has prevailed.

What then is the Republican party? Who represents the mass of the Republicans? Who is entitled to take the captaincy of leadership? Who symbolizes its ideals?

The Republican voters are the Republican party. They are its owners, the ones—and the only ones—morally authorized to choose the leaders and to direct their politics and actions. State by state these owners have expressed their determination not only to purge the party of presumptuous claimants, but also to have their title to the party registered so unmistakably that no officeholder, no bosses and no corporation political agents shall use it henceforth for their own selfish purposes.

Mr. Taft has been the titular head of the Republican party. But the primaries have made it clear that he can no longer speak as a pilot, guide or director. His rejection at the polls as the presidential nominee amounts virtually to his discharge as the Republican leader.

The Republican party is the progresisve cause. The progressive cause is the Republican party.

Whatever the reactionaries may seize, whatever claim they may make, whatever confusion they may set up, the fact stands that Mr. Roosevelt—and not Mr. Taft—is the true titular head of the true Republican party.

THE "CRAZY MOBS."

There is nothing which this madman will not dare to attempt under the excitement and passion of the state of war he has stirred up in his own mind and in the minds of the crazy mobs that follow and applaud.—Colonel Henry Watterson.

Which recalls the old story of the worthy citizen who asked why it took so long to reach a decision in the jury-room.

"Twas on account of plumb fool stubbornness. I never see eleven such pesky, crazy, obstinate, contankerous men together before in my life!"

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in June

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of June our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. You will find the offers we make are exceedingly liberal and we are absolutely certain that you will not only renew promptly, but that you will send us a club of at least 10 or 20 names, made up of your neighbors and friends, and by so doing get your paper one year free, also one of our beautiful and useful premiums which we give for performing a few hours' pleasant work for us.

We particularly wish to call your attention to our special proposition number 4, which is offered for the first time, to subscribers whose time expires in June. If you sent us a club of ten or even four names last year, we are sure that with little effort you will find it very easy to make your club 20 names this year and thereby take advantage of the exceptional offer we make.

We received more renewals and more large clubs during May than ever before and we feel absolutely certain that the same will be true during the month of June.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is gaining friends daily and this, the 77th year of its existence, finds it more popular than at any time during its long and successful career.

Its columns are clean and wholesome (no whisky advertising) and it is edited expressly for the American home.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is unquestionably the best family newspaper published in America and is known and valued everywhere newspapers are read. Over 240,000 families throughout the United States are readers of the Weekly Blade, (estimating over 1,000,000 readers weekly)—surely a Great National Family.

THE NEW NIGHT RIDERS.

It is a dim, ghostly land that the night riding automobilist journeys in, a land of sweet, cooling breezes, faint sound of uneasy birds and preying insects, queer, distorted tree masses, houses and shelters, leprous bridges and sudden threatening trains and trolley cars. It is a narrow, circumscribed world lighted by a fan of fire beyond which a precipice seems always impending. But it is one that many motor drivers come to love and prefer.

They grow fond of the heavy air. They grow fond of the mystery of night. They find zest in the greater dangers, the changed aspects, the meetings with fellow excursionists, the ever unexpected encounters and greetings with folk who take their recreation in walking, visiting and wooing upon the roads under the stars. But that which they like best is the close acquaintance they obtain with the cars they drive. They catch each clicking, purring, fretful or contentful sound of the engines. They learn to distinguish the workings of every part. They discover every minute change in the wearing gear and know at once when any accident, however small, has come to it.

Night touring is one of the many unforeseen developments of the automobile. It is fast becoming a separate and distinct institution.

ENRICHMENT PER PROSECUTION

Since the formal "dissolution" of the Standard Oil Company, the prices of all its products have risen. This is due, the officers of the "dissolved" company say, to the duplication of plants, offices, clerks and handling of work made necessary by the orders of the court.

But the statement does not explain why the products of the independent oil producers and refiners have also risen. The independents have not had to pay immense charges for litigation. They haven't been forced to multiply their plants, offices, clerks and facilities for handling raw material and finished products.

The Standard Oil Company is still the Standard Oil Company it was. Indeed, since the government won the prosecution against it, it is many millions of dollars richer. It is able, as it was before, to raise prices at will throughout the United States, independent prices as well as its own.

What is the value of such a "dissolution" to the country? None whatever. And that the trusts realize there is nothing for consumers in such "dissolutions" is demonstrated by the fact that they are almost solidly for the administration which has argued that the law making such business possible is too just and sacred an instrument to be profaned with amendments.

FORCING ELECTRIFICATION.

An English railroad at one time sold as many as 8,000,000 tickets a year over the loop that was operated within the confines of London. But when competition offering freedom from smoke and grime developed, the traffic over the steam road fell away until the annual sales averaged only 3,500,000 tickets.

Two years ago, the company finished the work of electrification. Immediately the traffic began to pick up again. The sales are now averaging a rate of 9,0000,000 a year.

As the interurban railway systems of the United States improve their service, get their tracks in better shape, run faster provide more means for long distance journeying, the steam roads are bound to suffer. They have so far escaped some of the bad effects of the competition by reason of the fact that the American public has given way more than ever to the impulse to travel. But if the electric lines succeed in providing facilities for the bigger percentage of travelers, the steam railroad passenger business will dwindle to an extent that will be reflected in the earnings.

To meet such a condition, the steam roads must in time electrify their lines, as the English railroad did. The day has gone by when the railway operating officer ignores electric line competition. Such companies as the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford are already interesting themselves in heavy electric traction. Others are bound to follow them.

THE NEWEST CUBAN "RISING."

In the War for Independence, the Cuban revolutionists could hold their own fairly well against the Spanish soldiery. They developed a style of guerrilla warfare which often more than offset the discipline, the better equipment and the numerically superior strength of the government troops. The peasantry was with them. They knew the country, not only how to get about it swiftly and secretly, but also how to live upon it. Because of these advantages, they were able to maintain a conflict that stretched over a long period of years.

Since the Cubans have come to own and govern their island, they have not forgotten the lessons of the old experiences. They have formed and trained an army known as the Rural Guard, composed of picked men, hard muscled, well armed, cleanly upright and self-respecting, contrasting amazingly with the soldiers of Weyler and Blanco. These men are not kept quartered in barracks, drilled on parade grounds and allowed to grow fat and lazy. Instead, they move about constantly, traveling upon the trains, visiting the villages, talking with workmen in the cane and tobacco fields, riding in saddle over roads and paths, through forest, swamp and plantation. They know Cuba as a child knows his playroom.

The revolutionists under the leadership of the Jamaican, General Estenoz, have the Rural Guards to contend with. Unless sedition has been sown in the ranks, it seems impossible the revolution can succeed. Without the Rural Guards, the government might fall. With them it is scarcely likely to feel any uneasiness. Some day, the Rural Guards may take a hand in president-making in Cuba. They could carry it through, no doubt. There appears, however, no indication that they are at present concerned in using their power for their own aggrandizement.

KILLING OFF A POOR NAME.

As a step nearer the pure democratization of the railroad, as it announces, the Illinois Central company has ordered the words "private car" effaced from all coaches which come under the private car classification.

Time was, and not long ago, that the railroad man, while climbing from station agent, or conductor, or freight clerk, to the high goals of his calling, kept his eye upon the private car. It represented the zenith. It was the tangible and material symbol of power and wealth. To see the car pass through inspirited him to new endeavors. To enter it was to set new fuel under the furnace of ambition.

Yet the private car was never all that the name suggested, a luxury, a social institution, or a perquisite of command. It has been rather a business car. It saved time. It allowed the performance of work in transit. It was a vehicle in which Mahomet could go to the mountains and have talk with them in more or less secrecy when the mountains of finance or industry were too high in the world to be expected to go to Mahomet. So the Illinois Central, in removing the words "private car" and substituting "office car," not only wiped out a line of social and official demarkation, but also chose a designation that was nearer the exact truth.

THE LORIMER REPORTS

The majority of the senate committee which has been investigating the Lorimer charges finds the Illinoisan guiltless, a fair and honest man, twin soul to the spirit of purity.

The minority finds him unfitted to walk among decent men, guilty of all that has been charged—and of other things—a political trickster sired of iniquity.

The two reports show to what low stage of honor the United States senate has sunk since the upper chamber became an institution in which rich men might round out a career in statesmen's apparel. The reports are wholly political, one being brought in by selected Taft Republicans, the other being signed by two Democrats. The Taft Republicans assumed that no Republican of their brand could sin, or if he did sin, should be punished. The Democrats took the ground that a Republican was vile from the nature of his convictions, and entered upon their task with minds made up to condemn him. The five were not judges, but cheap politicians. One group was right, it is true, but it so worded its statement as to make it evident that it came to its decision, not as men sitting in judgment, but as partisans, passing according to partisanship.

The senate has the authority to decide upon the character of its own membership, which does not necessarily mean that it has the competency to decide upon a standard of membership which the country can respect.

Another way for a man to attract newspaper attention is to become the father of twins at the age of 80.

Chicago can feel safe in advertising the Republican national convention as the greatest show on earth.

Sunday School

UNADVERTISED RELIGION

International Sunday School Lesson for June 2 Is "Hypocrisy and Sincerity." Mat. 6:1-18.

By William T. Ellis.

Traveling up the Grand Canal in China one day in a public boat, I was interested in the attitude of the wealthy Chinese aboard toward a beggar on the banks. The boy ran crying most plaintively and stopping frequently to beat his head on the earth in supplication. He was a professional beggar, and all about us were the really starving Chinese, but the gentry on the boat took up a collection for the beggar. When it was pointed out that he was only a professional mendicant, they smiled and said, "Yes, but we'll acquire merit just the same." They thought to earn the reputation for liberality which befitted their dignity, and also as Buddhists to store up merit for themselves in heaven.

That is the heathen type of philanthropy, although it is not confined exclusively to heathen lands. Good deeds are done ostentatiously and indiscriminately. They are the earliest form of the modern system of press-agenting, or self-advertising. The practice existed in the time of Jesus, and in this searching lesson He lays bare the sham and hypocrisy and futility of it all.

An Untagged Bequest.

It was counted so unusual as to be important news when, a few weeks ago, Lord Lister, the great Englishman, died leaving a fortune to charity with the specific injunction that his own name should not be attached to any of the forms that his benevolence should take. This implied a keen rebuke to the men who insist upon purchasing post-mortem reputation for themselves by the money which they are unable to take with them beyond the grave. The whole system of endowing philanthropes that shall bear the donor's name would seem to come in for the condemnation of the fearless Christ.

His bold teachings run counter to the modern tendency of the official heads of His church to cultivate and magnify the "big giver." There is a perceptible trend in Christian work toward the exaltation of the person who can give large sums for religion. Some religious institutions have come to depend almost wholly upon such. Even the denominational mission boards are following the trend of regarding the person who can give large sums as indispensable to their work. Some day, and that soon, there will be a great awakening to the futility and folly of building the work of Christ upon the money bags of a few rich men. Already certain noble institutions are manifestly imperilled by this.

Who Are the Philanthropists?

The big word philanthropist—which merely means "a lover of men"—is being monopolized, in the common opinion, by men with large bank accounts. It is assumed that the philanthropist is the one who endows a library, a hospital, a college, or a research fund; and it is taken for granted that the donor's name should accompany the benefaction.

This notion needs to be directly challenged. The real philanthropy of the world is to be found in the good deeds of the plain people, who, without ostentation or posing, play the part of brother to one another in necessity. There is more philanthropy among the hosts of the world's toilers who have naught to spare yet all to share, than in all the gilded lists that are kept in card catalogs in Wall street banks. Let us open our eyes to this clear and simple fact, and remember its bearings and outreaching. The hope for human helpfulness, and the hope of all Christian benevolences, lies ultimately with the great masses of ordinary people, who never think to exact a return in advertising or recognition for what they do out of simple brother love, which is the Anglo-Saxon for philanthropy.

The War of Viewpoints.

Two tendencies have always been at war in society and in the breast of man. Human nature naturally cares for reputation. Everybody, from the child in his first knickerbockers to the old lady with a new bonnet is solicitious about what other persons may think of him. That is instinctive. Reputation has always seemed to man supremely desirable.

On the other hand, God's interest is in character. He is zealous that His children should be, rather than that they should seem. All His laws tend toward inner worth, rather than outward show. Repeatedly, through all His revelations to humanity, He has made clear that He judges by the invisible standards of soul measurement. His judgment by no means coincide with the biographies in books and newspapers, or with the common opinion of one's neighbors. In this contest between the tendency to exalt reputation and the counter tendency to exalt character, Jesus places Himself, with all the force of His eloquence, upon the side of a life that is lived in its hidden centers only for the eye of God.

The Strength of the Secret Life.

Publicity is coming to be increasingly valued in all departments of our modern civilization yet it has its grave dangers. Everybody who associates with public workers knows how lecturers and evangelists and secretaries scan eagerly the morning papers, not for news of the world, but for the mention of themselves and their work. A strong current in our modern time sets toward the exaltation of the printed opinion as a measure of a man's success. We have even known men—and this point is touched upon by Jesus—to send their prayers for publication in the newspapers—prideful, over-polished sentences.

Only a vigorous secret life, lived in communion with God, can preserve one steady and true in public activity. Said a young Korean missionary, "The only way a missionary can keep safe amid the peculiar temptations of his life is by guarding his secret communion with Christ."

Many will recall the figure of Drumsheugh, in "The Bonnie Briar Bush," who had a reputation for meanness and unsentimentality, but who, it was revealed at the end, had scrimped and saved in loyalty to a great romance,—that the son of his boyhood sweetheart, who had married a shiftless man, might have the education that the mother coveted. That is an oaken type of character. It was strong enough to seem in the eyes of men worse than it was in the knowledge of God. It would smile with a breaking heart and haggle for pennies in the service of a noble ideal. The staunchest type of religious character is that which has its deepest relationships a confidential matter between itself and God.

The Man With a Prayer Wheel.

From Darjeeling I brought home a couple of Thibetan prayer wheels, such as I had seen the monks and mendicants twirling as they went sight-seeing about the town. Some of them carried very much bigger prayer wheels than I cared to bring home, but I could not see that their interest in the process was any less mechanical than that of other men who twirled smaller cylinders, containing fewer prayers stamped on strips of paper. This Thibetan practice carried mechanical praying to its limit. The belief is that every time the cylinder revolves the prayer is said. Up in the mountains of Thibet it is reported that huge prayer wheels are affixed to water wheels.

All is for outward seeming; there is no relation between the prayer wheel and the life.

In like manner one may see in Darjeeling, as well as throughout all of India, Hindu "holy men" whose holiness chiefly consists in their extraordinary appearance of long hair and beards, and ash-smeared faces and bodies. They are the antithesis of the praying man described by Jesus who shut himself up from the eyes of men, that he might pray to the Father who seeth in secret.

Let it be said, as strongly and as often as possible, that the religion that exists for the eyes of men is heathenish and unchristian. It runs squarely against its reaching and the mind of Christ. True christianity has its highest and holiest hours in the prayer closet. It is not concerned with men's praise, but with God's favor. Thus, to be a "leading layman" or conspicuous christian worker, exposes one to all the perils of man-serving heathenish religiosity.

Praying the Big Prayers.

This great lesson closes with the model prayer which we commonly call the Lord's prayer. Jesus meant it for a model. It in itself is not a sufficient petition for the christian's life, because of its impersonal character; but it does show how all praying should include the big petitions. It recognizes that God is on the throne even more than it recognizes that the petitioner is on his knees. Its first supplication is for the glory of Jehovah; the second is for the coming of His kingdom; the third is for the doing of His will. What a sweep and a horizon and an atmosphere we have there! Anybody who lives in the spirit of the Lord's prayer is lifted up out of petty self-interest. There is one petition for the things that keep a man in life, and then it is followed by the great prayer for the spirit of forgiveness, which is greater than bread. After that comes the cry for deliverance from sin's thraldom.

By this prayer, as by all His utterances, was not the Master trying to teach His disciples to live worthy of the kingdom of which they were members? He sought for them sincerity and unselfishness of character, and He wanted them to become as indifferent to the opinion of the world as He himself was.

IT'S A MIRACLE OF NATURE

Many Duties Are Performed by the Elephant With Its Trunk.

The Reason Why, a Natural History.

The trunk of the elephant may justly be considered as one of the miracles of nature, being at once the organ of respiration, as well as the instrument by which the animal supplies itself with food. Nearly eight feet in length, endowed with exquisite sensibility, and stout in proportion to the massive size of the animal, this organ will uproot trees or gather grass—raise a piece of artillery or take up a nut, kill a man or brush off a fly.

It conveys the food to the mouth, and pumps up enormous draughts of water, which, by its recurvature, are turned into and driven down the capacious throat, or showered over the body. Its length supplies the place of a long neck, which would have been incompatible with the support of the large head and weighty tusks. A glance at the head of an elephant will show the thickness and strength of the trunk at its insertion; and the massy arched bones of the face, and thick, muscular neck, are admirably adapted for supporting and working this powerful and wonderful instrument.

A "Thirteen" Story of Strauss.

New York Tribune.

"After 13 years," writes Marie von Glaser, "I feel that I may tell a story of the fatal number," and describes a dinner given by Johann Strauss, the waltz king, at his home in Vienna, at which she sat between the host and Paul Lindau. The company consisted of men and women "who had something to say and who knew how to say it," and the flow of merriment was at flood tide when Adalbert von Goldschmidt, who had been detained at the theatre, appeared. "To his question, 'May I come in so late?' there came a cheerful 'Yes,' and he found a place at the table. Then Strauss turned to him and said hoarsely: 'We are 13,' and to change the number the little daughter was brought in and placed at a side table. 'We are still 13,' said the master, 'the result is inevitable.' That was at Easter, and we laid the earliest June roses on his bier."

Safety in Obedience.

Thomas a Kempis' "De Imitatione."

It is a great matter to live in obedience, to be under a superior, and not to be at our own disposing. It is much safer to obey than to govern. Many live under obedience, rather for necessity than for charity; such are discontented, and do easily repine and murmur. Neither can they attain to freedom of mind unless they willingly and heartily put themselves under obedience, for the love of God. Go whither thou wilt, thou wilt find no rest but in humble subjection under the government of a superior. The imagination and change of place deceive many. True it is that everyone willingly doth that which agreeth with his own sense and liking; and is apt to affect those most that are of his own mind.

The Way to Meet Work.

Lucy Larcom.

The beauty of work depends upon the way we meet it—whether we arm ourselves each morning to attack it as an enemy that must be vanquished before night comes, or whether we open our eyes with the sunrise to welcome it as an approaching friend who will keep us delightful company all day, and who will make us feel at evening that the day was well worth its fatigues.

Varieties

There are 11 White rivers in North America.

Winchester, Va., has imposed a tax of $5 a day on corn doctors.

There is a scarcity of shipping facilities noted all over the world.

Of the coal products in England, one ton out of three is exported.

Hungary has decided to establish a regular steamship line to Australia.

In all European Russia there are only 61 electric distributing stations.

Through telephone service between New York and Los Angeles is promised by November.

In England there is a chalk which is very cheap and can be burned in a grate with coal.

The University of London has voted 10 to 1 in favor of extending the franchise to women.

The annual production of Portland cement in and near Marseilles is about 276,000 tons.

Siam is in distress because the rice crop will be only 40 per cent of the normal yield.

About 327,000 tons of coal are burned every week in London.

In France it will soon be obligatory to provide automobiles with mud guards to protect pedestrians.

Natural gas produced in the United States now amounts to over 500,000,000 feet annually.

Saxony has 350 organizations of stenographers, with a total enrollment exceeding 22,000 members.

Copenhagen will be electrically lighted from Trollhattan, Norway, by a cable passing under the sea.

Electricity cannot be frozen, neither can it be adulterated. It works equally well on hot or cold days.

Our railroads kill 10,000 a year. More than half of these on this list are trespassers on the tracks.

Coal is used to provide about 27,000,000-horsepower in the United States to 5,000,000 provided by water power.

Investigation by scientists has shown that the hedgehog is immune to the toxins of diphtheria and tetanus.

When opals are first taken from the mine they are so soft that they can be picked to pieces with the finger nail.

The total number of parliamentary electors in the United Kingdom is now 7,984,600, an increase of 80,925 over last year.

The jawbone of a man which was found not long ago near Heidelberg, Germany, is supposed to have been 200,000 years old.

Very few dairies of any kind exist in or near Constantinople, and with one exception none is conducted on a scieneific plan.

The newest two American battleships will be the first in the world to group three 14-inch guns in single turrets.

More than 30 per cent of all vehicles in Massachusetts are motor propelled, a greater proportion than in any other state.

Burma's government is one of the sufferers from the Chinese revolution as China is the chief market for Burmass jade.

Barber shops are being opened in the far east and the Chinese are learning to appreciate the delights of American hair clippers.

The export of electrical apparatus in 1911 reached the enormous figure of $19,355,536, considerably in excess of other figures in recent years.

According to Consul Hostetter, of Hermosillo, an agricultural college is to be erected in the near future by the Mexican state of Sonora.

The sale of the third part of the Hoe library brought the total amount realized to $1,669,132. Two sections of the library still remain to be sold.

French custom house statistics indicate that British exports to France increased by 460,728,000 francs in the three years following the Franco-British exhibition.

Bankruptcy proceedings against an Oxford student showed that he had incurred liabilities of £80,000 since June, 1910, through racing gambling and extravagant living.

France has an association which gives loans on the word of honor of the people. It is chiefly for men or women who are of humble position and in most of the cases the money is returned promptly.

Kobe, Japan, is trying to exterminate its rats, as a prevention against plague. A reward of 2½c gold is offered for each one brought in, and last year 354,291 rats were killed.

The tunnel through the Jungfrau toward its top has been completed. Ultimately tourists will be taken to a point within a few hundred feet of the summit by an elevator.

The 2,151,000 miles of roads and "near roads" in the rural United States are, as has been expressed by one person of unknown nationality, "now on the highway of improvement."

Such enormous quantities of fish are obtained from the Caspian sea that promoters in Baku are to attempt supplying Russia with all the fertilizer it requires from this source.

At the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Co., at Chicago, are three Chinese students sent out by Nan Yang University to study the mysteries of American telephony.

A church in upper Broadway, New York City, has made a play garden of its churchyard, and invites the mothers and children of the neighborhood to make themselves happy in it.

A new 90-horse power gas-electric passenger coach just placed on the Great Central Railway in England has fulfilled every expectation as regards performance, reliability and easy riding.

An elderly London woman, who lived for many years with no other companion than a dog, died, and it is now found that she left her residence to be used as a convalescent home and bequeathed the sum of $50,000 for its endowment.

The amount of meat consumed in London in 1911 showed an increase of only 16,000 tons in four years. Eighty per cent of the beef and mutton was imported from South America.

In this country a person who splits out shingles is called a shingle weaver. In England shingles are not made in this way; but lath are regularly riven, and a maker of them is called a lath render.

Mlle. Edmee Chandou, whose appointment as assistant astronomer at the state observatory in Paris, has been announced, is the first woman in France to receive an official appointment as astronomer.

enuine Panamas At Wholesale Prices

Ladies' Hats

This year's largest style, with 5½ to 6½ inch brims. Genuine Panama, of fine quality, bleached a pure white. The up-to-date hat in all large cities. Sent by express, charges prepaid, for only $7.50. Would cost double money at retail. Your money refunded at once if are not delighted with the hat.

Men's Hats

latest styles, Fedora, ...ster's or Telescope. ...ine high grade ...nama, close ...ve, bleached, ...ooothly fin- ...ed, with silk ...nd leather ...t-band. The swell ...g in New York for Summer wear. Expressed, ...rges prepaid, on receipt of $5.50, the wholesale ...e, saving you all retailers' profits.

$5.50

...e size to state size. Money refunded immediately ...e sure to state size. Send in your orders early. ...f you are not satisfied.

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...RK HORSE NOW ONLY TAFT HOPE

...shington Writer Declares Every Possible 'Help' Is Considered.

By J. A. Mathews.

...shington, D. C., May 25.—Presi... Taft's claim of enough delegates ...ominate him is not shared by his ...wers in congress. Senators Crane, ...rose and other conservatives ad... that Roosevelt's nomination is al... certain. The only hope is a ...k horse." Every device will be ...ted to between now and the Chi... convention to try to scare the ...gates away from Roosevelt and to ...ompromise.

...well Clayton, one time of Arkan... who has been living in retirement ...Washington for a few years, has ...n dragged out to try to promote ...stampede to dark horse in the ...h. William Barnes, Jr., of New ..., was in Washington Sunday, and ...ained quietly in conference with ...eral Clayton at the latter's apart... Hughes, Sherman and Fair... were canvassed by them as ...abilities for compromise. In the ...24 hours overtures have been ...e to Senators Cummins, Borah ...Clapp to become candidates. The ...of the reactionaries is to pry ...y enough Roosevelt's delegates on ...first few ballots and scatter them ...g the dark horse candidates to ...der the situation chaotic and pre... Roosevelt from winning on the ...ballot, and then mold the con... to the plan of a reactionary ...paign.

Taft's Last Stand.

...diana delegates instructed for ...sevelt have been approached with ...uggestion that they support Cum... La Follette is being tickled ...h promises of support. But the ...e will not succeed, in the opinion ...best informed politicians here. ...ch schemes are so transparent ...they fall of their own weight. ...is to be kept in the race deluded ...the representation that "strong ...work of his partisans will yet ...the day for him by throwing out ...delegates elected for Roosevelt and ...ing Taft men.

Should Avoid Strife.

...henwhile representations will be ...out that the party should run ...from the strife engineered by ...Taft Roosevelt campaign. The ...third term movement started in ...Louis will be worked for all it is ...th. It is the last stand of the ...guard.

...EALTHY SUFFRAGETTE IN "SANDWICH" BOARD

Cincinnati, May 27.—Four suffrage leaders today donned sandwich boards and stationed themselves at the entrance of one of the leading hotels here to attract attention to a big "votes for women" mass meeting tonight.

Prominent among the quartette was Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Chicago, whose husband is a member of the International Harvester Co. She was assisted into her board by her French maid.

...LL START A SUFFRAGE FARM

700-Acre Estate in England to Be Operated by Women.

London, May 27.—A 700-acre farm in ...sex, on the Surrey border, con... financed and worked exclu... by women, is the latest develop... of feminism. Sympathizers with ...e scheme have subscribed $50,000. ...e farm is to have cattle, sheep, pigs ...poultry, and many institutions ...by women have promised to pat... it with orders for milk and ...y products.

...RAIL SERVICE 66 YEARS

...okane Man Punched First Ticket on Great Northern.

Spokane, Wa., May 27.—Moses ...kerhoff, 87 years old, said to be ...oldest railroad man in the United ...es in point of service and who ...ched the first ticket on the North... Pacific out of St. Paul westward, ...ded of old age at his home here. ...had been 66 years in railroad ser...

TRAGEDY TO END CROWN DISPUTE

Death of Prince George in Motor Accident Settles Hanover Trouble.

London, May 24.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says in the course of an account of the death of Prince George of Cumberland:

"The prince's aged valet, Grewe, was killed with his master, while the chauffeur, Fricke, suffered grave injuries.

"The accident occurred near the village of Nackel, 50 miles east of Berlin. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were also en route to Denmark from Gmunden, Austria, and received the news of their son's death at their hotel in Dresden at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. They immediately abandoned all plans to proceed to Copenhagen.

"Nackel is in the heart of the Mark of Brandenburg, in the picturesque wooded region once a famed stronghold of robber barons. The prince was driving his own car. He left Prague early Monday morning. The highway near Nackel is hilly but smooth, and the prince was traveling at 60 miles an hour in the hope of reaching Schwerin before nightfall and proceeding to Copenhagen. He failed to observe that a stretch of roadway ahead had been freshly remtaled and left unrolled. Before he could apply the brakes the car skidded, dashed against a heap of loose stones, skidded again, and then shot into the adjacent pines.

Killed Instantly.

"In the words of the chauffeur, like an arrow it hurled itself against an oak tree, and was finally wrecked against the trunk of the tree.

"The prince was killed instantly. His skull was fractured, his nose was broken, his right eye was knocked out, and half a dozen ribs were fractured by the crushing of his body against the steering wheel. The prince was found pinioned in the front seat of the car. His countenance was almost unrecognizable.

"Grewe was pitched 30 feet. His skull was fractured and his neck was broken.

"The chauffeur, who was sitting in the body of the car, was hurled out, but escaped with bruises and is able to supply a coherent account of the accident.

"The bodies of victims were discovered by a forester, who rushed up on hearing the crash of the collision. They were removed to the village church at Nackel, where the villagers stood watch over the remains throughout the night.

"The newspapers assert that the death of the prince is destined to end the Guelph claims to the kingdom of Hanover. The prince's only brother, Prince Ernst August, who is an officer of Bavarian cavalry, will become Duke of Brunswick on the demise of his father. It is understood that he does not share in the compromising views of his father with reference to the throne of Hanover."

NO FIRING OVER LINE

Mexicans Mustn't Be Careless in Battle.

Fabens, Tex., May 22.—To prevent contending Mexican troops from using American territory in their prospective battle around Guadalupe, Mexico Col. E. Z. Steever, of the Fourth United States calvary today ordered two troops of calvary to follow the boundry line several miles to the east, parallel to any fighting that may occur. The confusion over the position of the imaginary line nearly caused an international episode yesterday and the American commander is determined definitely to mark the boundry by a string of olive drab troopers.

Must Not Fire Over Line.

Washington, May 22.—Col. E. Z. Steever, commanding the department of Texas, was today instructed by the war department to inform the commander of the military forces in Juarez that he must not permit any firing whatever into American territory.

FIGHTING IN STREETS

Strikers and Police at War in Buda Pest.

Buda Pest, May 24.—Fierce fighting has broken out again in the streets of this city today between the strikers and the police, who are aided by a large force of troops.

A big mob of men disobeyed their leaders' orders to return to work and began again the wrecking tactics indulged in yesterday. Rioting continued until after midnight, when the strikers made a determined attempt to break into the residence of Count Tisza, the speaker of the lower house, and fired a number of revolver shots, but were finally driven off by a strong detachment of police.

About 50,000 men representing half of the factory hands of the city took part in the disturbances, marching through the streets and attacking men at work and attempting to hold demonstrations. When they were refused permission to hold a meeting outside the parliament buildings they became violent, destroying property of all kinds.

The amended list of casualties during yesterday's fighting shows that six were killed and 160 wounded, 100 of them seriously. The police made upwards of 200 arrests.

The fighting was conducted with the greatest bitterness, crowds of men rushing at the soldiers and endeavoring to tear their bayonets from the muzzles of their rifles.

WIFE STOPS DIVORCE SUIT

Mrs. Mellon Placated and Will Have $30,000 Income.

Pittsburg, May 25.—Mrs. Nora McMullen Mellon, wife of Andrew W. Mellon, millionaire banker, has given up her battle to prevent her husband getting a divorce.

Two children, it is rumored, are to be given into the custody of the father. Mrs. Mellon, it is said, will be allowed an income of $30,000.

The original action charged Mrs. Mellon with infidelity and named George Alfred Curphey, an officer of the English army. Dates and places in Paris, in England and on steamship lines were given in support of the husband's accusations of unfaithfulness.

DENMARK BURIES KING

Assembled Royalty Attends Funeral of Frederick VIII.

Copenhagen, May 24.—The body of the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark, who died May 14, was interred today in the magnificent old Gothic cathedral at Roskilde, the burial place of Danish kings for upwards of a thousand years, with a ceremony the impressiveness of which was accentuated by the widespread evidence of popular sorrow.

The presence of numerous kings and queens, princes and princesses, grand dukes and other members of European royalty, together with scores of dazzlingly attired diplomatists and military and naval officers, made the scene within the cathedral one of unusual brilliance. Christian X., the new king of Denmark, with the Dowager Queen Louisa, sat nearest the altars. Then were seated the German Emperor, the King of Greece, Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the King of Norway, the King of Sweden, Prince Waldemar, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland and the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, all of whom were closely related to the late monarch.

The funeral service was one of impressive simplicity. The primate of the Danish church officiated. Eight officers of the Danish army carried the coffin to the chapel of Frederick V., where the remains were entombed beside those of the father and mother of the deceased king. The conclusion of the service was marked by a salute of 21 guns and volley firing by a party of infantry.

The burial service was none the more impressive than the scenes enacted in the capital before the departure of the funeral party for Roskilde. Every bell in Copenhagen tolled throughout the city, while emblems of mourning were displayed everywhere, the little half-masted flags and shreds of black bunting being as conspicuous in the poorer quarters of the city as the rich and solemn draperies that were displayed on the facades of public buildings, commercial establishments and handsome residences in other sections.

The enormous crowds of town people, garbed in black, swelled by thousands of arrivals from the country districts, thronged the square in front of the Christianborg Church, while thousands of others stood bareheaded during the passage of the hearse and mourners from the church to the railway station. Both sides of the streets traversed by the funeral cortege were hedged with lines of troops. The windows and roofs of buildings all along the route were filled with spectators.

CREAM IS LUXURY IN MADRID

Goats and Few Cows Furnish Cities' Milk Supply.

There really are no large dairying concerns in Madrid. Part of the milk supply comes from goats and a few cows pastured near the city and kept in "lecherias" in the city, where they are milked; some is brought in from near-by farms, usually about six gallons in tin cans in straw baskets slung across a horse, upon which the rider mounts; some from neighboring villages by train or wagon, all in tin cans; and a small amount from northern Spain by train—a 24-hour trip. Deliveries to regular patrons are made by "mozas" carrying a frame from which are suspended about 18 small pails or bottles, each holding about a quart, but it is probable that most of the families in Madrid do not receive regular supplies, such as is needed being brought in by some member of the family or a servant, who carries any convenient vessel or a pitcher from the house. This milk is secured from small milk shops, called "lecherias," of which there are about 550 shown in the city directory. The milk is always boiled as soon as it is brought into the house. It costs about 18 cents per quart. Most of the butted used in the city comes from France and costs about 60 cents per pound. It is almost impossible to secure cream, and it is almost invariably sour when obtained.

REVEALS PLOT TO SLAY TAFT

Prisoner in Pittsburg Jail Tells Story of Anarchist Scheme.

Pittsburg, May 25.—A bold plot to assassinate President Taft was discovered yesterday when William Paorstorius, said to be a member of a prominent Hamburg, Germany family, who was convicted last Wednesday on the charge of having sent a bomb to Alexander R. Peacock, a wealthy resident of this city, and attempting to extort $5,000, betrayed some of his anarchistic friends.

Paorstorius declared that the President is marked for death and that two men, one from Liverpool, England, and the other from Rome, Italy, have been commissioned to assassinate the chief executive within the next week or two.

Since his conviction Paorstorius has been confined to his cell in the jail, and late yesterday he sent a note to A. C. Stein, an attorney who defended him at his trial. The counsel visited him in jail, and Paorstorius told of the alleged plot to take the life of the President, although he claims he does not know the whereabouts of the parties who have been commissioned to do the job.

GERMAN BALLOON IS WRECKED

Parseval VI. Torn From Anchor by Squall of Wind.

Leipsig, Germany, May 25.—The dirigible balloon Parseval VI, was completely destroyed this morning by being torn from her anchor by a squall of wind. One of the soldiers on guard near the balloon was injured by the flying tackle.

The Parseval VI, had arrived only this morning and had been anchored in an open field.

The flexible dirigible balloons of the Parseval type have been almost as unlucky as the rigid Zeppelin dirigibles. Parseval VI, which was destroyed this morning had already met with several accidents.

FIND "CORN LIQUOR" TOO THIN

Georgia "Blind Tiger" Patrons Get 70 to 80 Per Cent Water.

Atlanta, Ga., May 25. — "Blind tiger's" corn liquor in Georgia is from 70 to 80 per cent water and patrons of the "tigers" in Atlanta have failed to get their money's worth for the last two or three months, according to recent tests. It was discovered that a method of skillfully adulterating the liquor has been employed here for some time. It is estimated that local consumers have paid $100,000 for the watered "booze."

MORSE READY FOR BUSINESS BATTLE

Pardoned Because Dying, Banker Is Ready to Make Millions.

New York, May 24.—Charles W. Morse, the dethroned ice king, who was liberated from the federal penitentiary at Atlanta by President Taft, after advice by physicians that Morse was a dying man, is about to plunge into the maelstrom again. It can be stated on unquestionable authority that Morse will be at the helm of half a dozen enterprises within a short time. In fact, he has begun his operations.

It was stated yesterday by a close friend of Morse, that he owned the controlling stock in the Hudson Navigation Co., which comprises the People's Line to Albany and the Citizen's Line to Albany and Troy, and that he will give close attention to this holding at once. Morse also holds a large share, if not the controlling end of the stock, of the Clyde Steamship Co.

Benjamin Morse, Morse's 25-year-old son, who, with the other son, Harry, is connected with the Knickerbocker Ice Co., at Baltimore, arrived here Wednesday night from Bath, Me., Morse's old home.

"The board of trade and the citizens of Bath have banded together to give father a big reception," said Benjamin. "They have planned several banquets and receptions at which hundreds of the townsfolk will be present. Father is going to Bath as soon as his health and legal affairs will permit."

It is expected Morse will go to Bath in about a week. He will remain there about two weeks and then return to his business interests in New York.

It is said the former ice king can hardly be restrained from plunging into business immediately. His friends are counseling him to work into business life gradually, so his health will not be impaired.

N. H. Campbell, who was recently elected general manager of the Hudson Navigation Co., is an old and stanch assistant of Morse. He was associated with the banker in the Consolidated Steamship lines that went to the wall in the panic of 1907. After the Consolidated Steamship lines went under in 1907, efforts were made by the Clyde line to call in the stock and bonds for a reorganization, but their attempt failed. Some one was holding the control. This some one is said to be Morse.

LONDON MAY BE STILL

All Transport Workers Are Likely to Strike.

London, May 25.—A national stoppage of work by all transport workers early next week is threatened in labor circles this afternoon. Those in touch with the strike leaders anticipate that unless a settlement is reached in the interim, next Wednesday will see the order issued for a general strike throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. A great mass meeting of stevedores this afternoon passed unanimously a resolution in favor of a national stoppage of work.

The leaders confidently anticipate that they will be able to call out 245,000 trade unionists without difficulty, and they expect to secure the support of 200,000 non-unionists.

The unrest among the railroad men is such that it is thought they could easily be induced to participate in the dispute. The glut of ships in the Thames is constantly increasing. Their cargoes, which are mostly composed of foodstuffs, much of which is perishable, remain untouched. The markets are already feeling the pinch of depleted supplies.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE

Success Attained at Last—How Trusses May Be Thrown Aside.

Those who are afflicted with hernia and who have been compelled to wear torturing trusses, will be pleased to learn that a valuable and interesting book has been issued, of which a copy will be sent free to any rupture sufferer who writes to its author, Dr. Rice, 1058 N. Main street, Adams, N. Y. It tells you how a person may be speedily and lastingly rid of rupture in any form and gives much other important advice of true worth.

REBELS BEAT MADERO

Orozco Seems to Have Advantage in Mexico.

Rellano, Mex., May 23.—After three hours' of fighting this forenoon between the Mexican federal and rebel armies, reports from the rebel front seemed to indicate a slight advantage over the army of Madero.

The insurrectos are holding firm their positions, have captured several guns and have repulsed a federal attempt at flanking.

The fighting of yesterday is declared to have resulted in a loss of 150 or more government troops. It is claimed Orozco drove off a federal cavalry charge with great loss to the assailants.

BIG WHITE STAR DIVIDENDS

Equivalent of 60 Per Cent Paid Last Year.

London, May 25.—The report of the directors of the White Star Line was issued last evening.

During 1911 dividends amounting to £450,000 ($2,250,000) were paid, equivalent to 60 per cent. The accounts show a profit on the year's workings of £1,074,752 ($5,373,760), making, with interest on investment, £1,102,755 ($5,513,775). A balance of £140,171 ($700,855) is carried forward to 1912.

The loss of the Titanic is thus referred to:

"The loss of this fine vessel was a source of deep regret to the directors, but it is of minor importance compared with the terrible loss of so many valuable lives. It is the directors' melancholy duty and privilege to offer to all who suffered bereavement their most sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

"They also take the opportunity of stating that, as in the past, nothing shall be wanting in efforts to protect those who travel on the steamers of the White Star Line by having every precaution taken to insure safety."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, May 20.—Senate—The majority and minority reports of the Lorimer investigating committee were submitted. Senator Crawford introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment limiting the tenure of office of all federal judges, other than members of the supreme court, to ten years Senator Smoot addressed the senate on the steel schedule tariff bill. The judiciary committee agreed to make a favorable report on the resolution for a constitutional amendment for a six-year term for President, with ineligibility for re-election. Senator Jones introduced a bill reserving 10,000 acres of coal lands in Alaska, authorizing the President to operate the coal mines, and for the construction of a federal railroad from tidewater to Bering river. The finance committee minority submitted its report on the chemical schedule tariff bill.

House—The house met at 11 a. m. and considered miscellaneous legislation on the regular calendar. Representative Akin introduced a resolution directing Secretary Wilson to report the circumstances under which his son, Jasper Wilson, was appointed to a position with a Colorado irrigation company. The judiciary committee continued its investigation into the charges against Judge Archbald. Representative Cary introduced a bill to charter the Virginia Terminal company, which proposes to construct a crosstown street railway from Aqueduct bridge to Union station. Representative Johnson introduced a bill to stop "joy riding" in the District. Dr. J. F. Harms, of Fremont, Ohio, testified before the Moss committee, which is investigating the meat-inspection service.

Tuesday, May 21.—Senate—Senator Smoot addressed the senate on the metal schedule tariff bill in opposition to the house measures. Senator Stone, in a speech, criticized the methods of the Republican presidential aspirants. Senator Cummins submitted a favorable report on the resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for a six-year term for the President. Senator Crane announced his retirement from public life at the close of his present term.

House—The house met at 11 a. m. and resumed consideration of the Panama Canal government bill. The provision giving free tolls to American ships in the coastwise trade was adopted by a vote of 100 to 90. The judiciary committee continued its investigation into the charges against Judge Archbald, of the commerce court. The rules committee held a meeting to hear witnesses in connection with Representative Nelson's resolution to investigate the "press agents" of the government departments. Representative Gillett introduced a bill to give per diem employes of the government the benefit of the holiday known as Labor Day.

Wednesday, May 22.—Senate—Senator Smoot concluded his speech on the iron and steel schedule tariff bill. Senator Smith gave notice that the report of the Titanic investigating committee would be submitted to the senate next Tuesday. On that day Mr. Smith will address the senate on this subject. The eight-hour labor bill was considered during the morning hour. An unsuccessful effort was made to agree to a time for a vote on the metal schedule tariff bill. The President sent a message declining, on the ground that it was not compatable with the public interests, to transmit the correspondence with Colombia relative to the Panama affair.

House—The house met at noon and considered legislation on the regular calendar. The bill placing the Philippine Friar lands under government land laws was passed. W. P. Boland testified before the judiciary committee, investigating the charges against Judge Archbald. Dr. A. T. Sigler, a veterinarian, of Greencastle, Ind., testified before the Moss committee that everything is sanitary in the packing houses at Indianapolis. Representative Dies assailed the progressives of both parties in a remarkable speech in the house.

Thursday, May 23.—Senate—Senator Crawford spoke in favor of a constitutional amendment to fix the terms of inferior federal court judges in ten years. Senator Oliver spoke in opposition to the iron and steel schedule tariff bill. The pensions committee reported the annual pension budget, carrying $164,500,500. The finance committee authorized Senator Smoot to adversely report the house wool bill and announce that a Republican substitute would be submitted to the senate. The commerce committee considered and adopted the report of Chairman Smith, of the Titanic investigating committee. An understanding has been reached that the senate, beginning next week, will convene daily at 11 o'clock.

House—The house met at noon and resumed consideration of the Panama Canal government bill, which was passed by a vote of 206 to 61. Charges of official misconduct against R. G. Valentine, Indian commissioner, were renewed before the Interior department expenditures committee. Consideration of the naval appropriation bill, carrying $118,819,837, was begun. Former Chairman Foss, of the naval committee, made a plea for two battleships. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh asked for an additional appropriation of $500,000, to be used in fighting bubonic plague on the Pacific coast.

Friday, May 24.—Senate—Mr. McCumber spoke for two hours and a half in opposition to the iron and steel schedule bill. The interstate commerce committee decided to hold evening sessions to consider trust legislation and prepare a bill. The eight-hour bill was considered during the morning hour. The appropriations committee expects to report the legislative bill Monday.

House—The house met at 11 a. m. and considered a special urgent deficiency bill, which was passed. Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, charged that members were guilty of petty grafting, in connection with the privilege granted them to send telegraphic messages at government expense. Representative Difenderfer, before the war department expenditures committee, pressed his request for investigation into purchase of shoes for soldiers. Representative Underwood, Democratic leader, announced that the program for adjournment June 15 must be carried out, so far as the house is concerned.

Saturday, May 25.—Senate—Met at noon and resumed consideration of metal tariff revision bill.

House—Met at 11 a. m. and resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill. Adopted resolution calling on Attorney General Wickersham for papers in matter of charges against Leslie J. Lyons, United States district attorney for western Missouri.

Professor Arminius Vambery, professor of languages at Pesth University, at Budapest, has just entered his 80th year, with no diminution of the vigor which has characterized his long and active life.

POLICE QUELL SUFFRAGETTE RIOT

Chicago Meeting of Party Outdoes Man's Breeziest Political Convention.

Chicago, May 25.—Wild riot—hysterical women, laughing, weeping and yelling, shouting accusations at one another and declaring "You're hypocrites! "You're thieves! "You're liars!" "You're robbers!"—resulted in the police being called to the LaSalle hotel yesterday where the womans party was having its annual meeting.

Never in the history of American suffrage has there been such a demonstration. Someone opened a piano and played "Dixie" to try to bring the rioters back to a realization of their sense of duty and to instill peace into this mad house, but it was useless.

Mrs. Laura G. Fixen demanded attention of the chairman and weeping so that she could hardly speak she said:

"For God's sake, my sisters, I beg you do not disgrace your womanhood! I beg of you! I pray that you calm yourselves and be just. I blush for every woman here, who has refused to give Mrs. Charlotte Rhodus a chance to speak for herself when the chairman, Mrs. Myra Strawn Hartshorn, is trying to oust her from this organization."

Follows Bitter Antagonism

The turbulent meeting followed many months of bitter antagonism in the party. Mrs. Charlotte Rhodus and her followers declared Mrs. Myra Strawn Hartshorn was arbitrarily ruling the organization and, tired of her bossism, they went to Springfield a week ago and incorporated a "Woman's Party for Cook County," with the avowed purpose of ousting Mrs. Hartshorn from the organization.

Mrs. Hartshorn immediately got together three of seven members of a committee appointed by the original woman's party to revise the bylaws. The other members of the committee were not authoritatively notified of the meeting, consequently they were not present. The three were strong supporters of Mrs. Hartshorn.

Then Fight Begins.

One paragraph in the bylaws made by this committee of three provided that any woman belonging to another body or corporation for suffrage purposes could be expelled and her name dropped from the rolls of the woman's party. When these bylaws were presented at yesterday's meeting for adoption the fight began.

Mrs. Rhodus declared the bylaws were illegal ,inasmuch as the three members of the committee that prepared them did not constitute a quorum.

"We have no right to vote upon them," she cried. "Furthermore, an annual meeting called on one day's notice is preposterous," she continued, amid the loud hammerings of the chairman, who was determined Mrs. Rhodus should not tell her story.

"It's tyrannical, this set of bylaws," said Mrs. Nell Harrison Powers, white with anger, and demanded that she be heard.

"Out of order. I say you are out of order," and Mrs. Hartshorn hammered the desk till the room had the tone of a boiler factory working at full capacity. "Sit down!"

'I Won't Sit Down.'

"I won't sit down!" retorted Mrs. Powers. "I want to tell these women, for the sake of the newcomers brought here today to vote with you, Mrs. Hartshorn, who do not understand the situation, that these bylaws are not democratic. Why, will you tell me, should a woman not be allowed to join as many suffragette organizations as she likes? Why isn't it legal. Doesn't that ruling show it isn't suffrage we are working for, but personal glory and supremacy? The English suffragists may be militant and fight those who fight their cause, but we—why we are fighting our own workers. It's a disgrace, I tell you.

"It shows an impoverished intelligence on your part," retorted Mrs. Minona Jones, addressing Mrs. Rhodus and her followers, "to incorporate a party under the name this party has been going by for so long."

Attorney Mary Miller, Mrs. Hartshorn's stanchest follower, angry to the finger tips, arose.

So Much Hypocrisy.

"I never saw so much hypocrisy in my life," she shouted, for she couldn't be heard otherwise. "I am going to read these bylaws and we are going to vote upon them."

Mrs. Hartshorn upheld her and the reading began. Following the reading, which could not be heard three feet away, the chairman called for a standing vote.

As announced by her the vote stood: Yes 27, No 23.

Then the fur flew. Members of the new women's party of Cook county, who, by the adoption of the by-laws were ousted from the women's party, openly declared the vote was crookedly counted and the epithets "thieves," "robbers," "liars" and "cheats" were promiscuously applied.

Police summoned by Mrs. Hartshorn stopped the tumult and the meeting came to a close. Whereupon the women's party of Cooke county—the Rhodus faction of the women's party adjourned to another room and passed resolutions condemning the Hartshorn by-laws and the methods by which they were passed.

SIX YOUNG BRIDES IN TEARS

Gunboat Annapolis Ordered Away With Six Newly-Wed Officers.

San Diego, Cal., May 27.—Arriving here Saturday with six newly married officers aboard, the United States gunboat Annapolis, is now known as the bridegroom ship. In San Diego and elsewhere, six young brides, who by reason of sudden orders transferring the ship to Central American waters, were suddenly deprived of the companionship of their husbands for some time at least.

Ensign R. W. Wuest was married April 2 to Miss Mildred Brown, of San Diego. They scarcely had time to complete their honeymoon.

Ensign J. T. Alexander was married to a young woman in Kansas city. He was notified that his ship was to sail south, which resulted in a hurried wedding, following which the bridegroom barely had time to say farewell.

Ensign S. H. Gilbert was married three weeks ago.

Lieut. J. E. Lewis, Surgeon S. S. Libbin, and Paymaster William Gower were married within the month.

MAIL ORDER MARKET

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Able man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Membership. All or spare time; $50 to $500 a month. Write for plans. Box VT-293, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—Mail Clerks, Carriers; Clerks in Treasury, Agriculture, Patent Office and other departments in Washington. Excellent salaries. Examinations everywhere. Write for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-32, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Aviation apprentices, for latest type racing monoplanes. Instruction free. Box 80, Girard, Kans.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Government Farms Free—Our official 132 page book and paper describes every acre in every county in United States. Contains state maps, land laws, rainfall maps, tables, charts, 1912 township section plats showing exact location vacant government land. Price 25 cents postpaid. Address Homeseeker, St. Paul, Minn.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM—If you are suffering from any form of Rheumatism try Russian Rheumatism Remedy; gives quick relief. Bottle $1, 6 for $5, prepaid. Russian Rheumatism Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

LADIES, our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure; mailed $1; particulars 2c postage. Lelpsic Medicine Co., 621 Avondale ave., Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills. Always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

MARRY—Thousands wealthy, will marry soon. All ages, nationality. Descriptions free. Western Club, Dept. G, 208 Market, San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

BURNING BRIDGES, REBELS SCAMPER

Mexican Battle Results in Heavy Loss for Men of Orozco.

At General Huerta's Headquarters, Federal Troops, Rellano, Mex., May 25.—Confronted once more by a series of burned railroad bridges, General Huerta set his engineers at work today to repair them, at the same time ordering a division of cavalry to pursue the rebels who fled northward after the battle here two days ago.

Every bridge between Rellano and Corralitos is destroyed today and the rebels, continuing their flight to Jiminex, destroyed most of the railroad behind them.

Government Losses Small.

The federal cavalry was today within two miles of Corralitos, the rebel front, and General Huerta has ordered his horsemen to hurry north to check the insurrectos engaged in destroying bridges.

The federal columns are in much better condition to resume the campaign than the defeated rebels, as the losses to the government were small. This was because the artillery of the federals kept the rebel infantry back so far that their fire was ineffective.

General Orozco's cannon were practically useless. The shells were of poor manufacture and the range of guns short, most of the shells exploding 300 yards short of the federal lines.

800 Dead and Wounded.

One and a half million rounds of ammunition were used by the federal infantry and 400 shells were fired by the artillery during 18 hours of fighting, according to a statement by Gen. Huerta today. The artillery inflicted a terrible punishment on the insurgent columns. Some of the shells severed the fleeting rebel troop trains, killing scores at a time.

More than 800 dead and wounded rebels were found on the battlefield behind Rellano as the federal advance guard under Gens. Rabago and Telles pressed northward in pursuit of the insurrectos.

HERE COMES THE BRIDE

New York, May 27.—Thirty brides-to-be from Scotland and Ireland reached New York today on the steamer Caledonia from Glasgow. Most of the young women were bound for points west of the Mississippi and in southwestern Canada.

TRIAL OF DARROW IS RESUMED

Los Angeles, Cal., May 27.—The trial of Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, for alleged jury bribing, resumed at 1:30 o'clock this afternono.

George N. Lockwood, the Grand Army man who began Saturday his story of the alleged attempt to bribe him as a prospective juror in the McNamara trial, took the stand for the completion of his direct examination.

BELGIAN FLYER HAS A FALL

Man Who Crossed English Channel in a Wreck.

Rock Island, May 24.—Victor De Younckheere, a Belbian aviator, one of the few who have crossed the English Channel in a monoplane, fell while making a trial flight here this morning, and was caught under the wreck of his machine. He escaped.

BATTLESHIP LEAVES RIVER

New Orleans, May 24.—After cruising in the Mississippi river nearly a month—going as far north as Vicksburg—the battleship Nebraska sailed this morning for Newport to rejoin the Atlantic fleet.

BED WETTING Lack of Control of Water CURED. SOC BOX FREE G. H. ROWAN CO., Dept 34, CHICAGO

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, G B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.00. Double Strength $2.00. DR. B. B. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

FITS I made a life-study of Fits, Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness and cured cases afflicted since childhood. will PAY EXPRESS AGE on FREE TRIAL BOTTLE if you CUT OUT and RETURN this advertisement in your letter. Prompt relief guaranteed. Hundreds of testimonials on file. Give AGE and FULL PARTICULARS DR. HARVEY ROOF, Box 503, Station N, New York

CHICHESTER'S PILLS THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost,

The PEACE PAGE.

Memorial Day---Logan

Memorial Day is a legal holiday, observed by the separate states, and set aside for the purpose of honoring the soldiers killed in the Civil war by decorating their graves with flowers. The custom originated in the southern states, and was copied scatteringly and in different ways and on different days in some northern states. On May 5, 1868, General John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order appointing May 30 of that year in Grand Army services in so decorating graves. That day was chosen possibly as being the date of the discharge of the last Union volunteer of the war. Since then all the states have adopted it singly.

In an address George R. Peck, an orator of renown, said this of General John A. Logan, the man who brought about the general observance of Memorial Day:

"The soldier in battle does not consciously arrange dramatic situations. When John A. Logan summoned by destiny, rode, sabered and spurred, along these bleeding lines, beautiful in the deep sense that makes the heroic always beautiful, he thought of the banners that wave for him today. That day at Atlanta had none of the romantic surroundings which gave artificial renown to battlefields. No pyramids, hiding the grim secrets of centuries, looked down upon them. It was not Lodi, where a general could dash across a bridge to victory. There were no narrow paths to glory. It was breast-to-breast fighting, such as seldom comes in any war,—a confused mass struggling against an enemy that was everywhere. And in the midst of them was Logan, chief—not because of his epaulets, but because the command had fallen on one who knew what to do and could not breathe until it was done. He is past all flattery? Shall we call him brave? Others have worn that crimson badge. Great men become types. The people single them out with great common sense which belongs to no man but to all men. Logan is our great volunteer. So they have named him, and so will he be known when we are forgotten. Whatever is heroic they can make classic.

In calling him the great volunteer, we have, unwittingly, done injustice to Logan. Ask those who served with him, and they will answer: "Men whom Logan led never turned back." Only a comprehensive mind can take events as they come and mold them to its will as if they had been ordered in advance. It was he who gave us the sweet observance of Memorial Day, only a poet could have made it come true. It is above all others our best-loved holiday, our festival of memory, love, and beauty.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from those honored dead we take increased devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

U. S. GRANT, AMERICAN PRESIDENT AND GENERAL

BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL GRANT
POINT PLEASANT, CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO.

GENERAL U.S. GRANT
JENNINGS

GRANT'S TOMB, RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW YORK.

April 22, 1822, was a day that should be remembered by Americans, for it was the day that General Ulysses S. Grant, the great American soldier, was born. While we are honoring the dead heroes on Memorial day we cannot help but think of that great man who led those same heroes through the thick and thin of many a battle. He was one of them, he was a hero; and he commanded armies of heroes.

His boyhood was spent on a farm, where he was an industrious worker. At the age of 17 he entered West Point and was soon given experience on the battlefield when the war with Mexico broke out. After acquitting himself in a very acceptable manner during the war, Grant was engaged on different military missions. His outlook for promotion was gloomy, and in 1854 he resigned his commission as captain and went to St. Louis to live. While there he found it hard work to support his wife. He engaged in several occupations, but was not successful. Grant was regarded as a plodder and dull man by his neighbors.

In Galena, Illinois, he became a clerk at the store of his brother, and when a man once asked who the short fellow with the cigar in his mouth, that was always hanging around the store was, his friend answered that it was Grant's brother. Nine years later this unknown citizen was the holder of the highest office the American people could give him.

It was when the Civil war broke out that Grant found himself. His military successes were such as to cause him to be rapidly promoted until he was commander-in-chief of the northern armies. Later he served two terms as President of the United States.

Grant's whole life was a record of the advancement of a poor farmer boy through the different steps of life until he attained both military and civil leadership. His friends he numbered by the thousands, he was a born hero, honored and respected by many. The nation felt the great loss they suffered when the last marks of respect were shown Grant's body as he was laid away in his last resting place with the impressive performance of the Grand Army ritual by the members of Grant's old post. As "taps" were sounded by the trumpeter who could scarcely control his own feelings tears came to the eyes of the generals who acted as pallbearers, Sherman weeping like a child while the southern general, Buckner, was filled with emotion.

So while we honor the living veterans of the great war by helping them observe the memory of the dead comrades we should not for one moment forget Ulysses S. Grant, their chief.

IN MEMORIAM

JENNINGS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(By H. John Beckwith.)

The air is rent with bursting bombs and shells,
And red the sky with wafted camp-fires' glow,
While strong men's blood is crying from the dells.
O'er the lea and wold rings out the trumpet's blow.
Deserted are the homesteads, bare the fields;
But still—with tolling bells o'er those who fell—
New men, new fighting blood the country yields.
For war is on—a war but blood can quell.

* * * * *

The roar has ceased, and peace and stillness fall at last.
From out the blood-kissed sod young blue-grass springs;
And dawn of day is breaking from the war-torn past.
And time is hiding death-wounds 'neath its wings.

* * * * *

But once a year the drumsticks sound again
A roll upon the war drums of the past,
Unheard by living ears. But in the vast
And silent cemeteries of the slain
The call is heard, and from each grave,
Out of the kingdom of the hero-dead
There comes the sound of time-kept tread,
In volume swelling like a mighty wave.
Again the trumpets call, and from the wall
Of capitols the standards disappear,
The shadow forms are gath'ring far and near
In rag-worn uniforms in line they fall.
And in the winter morning's gray, chill sheen
They march once more—from out of space—
The Blue and Gray, till face to face
They meet with but a single grave between.
The rusty guns are fired in salute,
The standards slowly lowered to the ground;
But from the sombre shadows not a sound
As silently they pay their mute tribute.
And then behold—across that grave—
Where meet again the Blue and Gray,
Two armies in their full array,
The South, the North, the free-bought slave,
The hands are clasped, no longer foes,
But brothers of the land of free
The land of Grant, the land of Lee,
One nation, strong-born from its woes.
And as they stand there hand in hand,
The million heroes, young and old,
Out of that grave, from out the cold
And frost-bound sod in Dixie Land,
A form apears, so gaunt and tall,
A war-scourged nation's sorrow
Furrowed deep upon his brow,
He stands there towering over all,
The million heroes young and old,
He paid—and yet a peace and rest,
Immeasurable as the sunset peace in west,
Shines from his deep-set, steel blue eyes,
An ill-dressed, awkward, haggard form;
The man who weighed the loss as well the gain.
Who knew the million would not die in vain;
The man who saw the sun behind the storm,
And as he stands there in the dawn of day,
And as they greet him with the cry of pain
In peace: "God bless you, Father Abraham," let them rest
A smile like sunshine o'er a rippling bay
Glides o'er the sadness of his haggard face.
His hands are raised towards the skies of blue:
"Oh, God, behold, it has come true!
Out of the graves' inextricable maze
Thou heard the cry: their lives they gave
That stronger might my country rise upon their grave.
That was my hope, my dream, my consolation,
And, lo! the dream fulfilled! Behold the greatest Nation!"

* * * * *

As long as lips shall sing
The praise shall ring
From shore to shore
Of Lincoln, hut-born, poor, as Christ of yore.
No land on earth, no history, nor fiction ever bred
A purer, stronger, nobler man, whose martyr blood was shed.
Whose soul did weep alike with friend and foe;
Who there deep in his heart a nation's bleeding woe.
Dark was his dawn, and darker still his day,
But God himself had molded soul and clay.

THE OLD VETERAN

The veteran lay on his rustic bed
Where we had laid him, for the dread
Messenger was near to claim
Him as his own; his worth and fame
Were nought to him; but sun and sky
He wished to see—then he could die.
But mild delirium seized him then,
And saw the hosts of well armed men
In weird ranks were marching grand,
And he, a leader in command.
Stand firm! Stand firm!" the veteran said:
"Close up the ranks, bear off the dead
We'll waver not 'neath shot and shell
While drops of blood can rivers swell.
Stand firm, my comrades; firm till death
Shall swallow up our latest breath.
The eyes of all the world, 'tis true,
Are turned upon the ranks of blue!
"Stand firm, my lads, as rock and steel—
The ship of state, with iron keel
And oaken heart, must ride today
Upon the billows of this fray.
Hark! hark! I hear the bugle's call—
It sounds the charge; now, one and all,
For freedom's flag, strike home with might
And let no comrade shirk the fight!"
"Stand firm! Strike home! the bugle hear,
Perish the heart that yields to fear—
They come! they come with yell and thrust—
A thousand souls must bite the dust.
Our ranks of steel shall stand as rock
And roll away the threatened shock.
The bugle call! the hosts I see—
My race is run—'tis victory!"
He heard the call; the bugle call
That set him free from earthly thrall.
Was mustered out—that veteran gray—
Ere morning kissed the early day.
He heard the call and stacked his arms
And marched to fields where no alarms
Can shake the air of peace profound
Nor martial tread shall shake the ground.

PEACE WITH HONOR

James Russell Lowell.

Better that all our ships and all their crews
Should sink to rot in ocean's dreamless ooze,
Each torn flag waving challenge as it went,
And each dumb gun a brave man's monument,
Than seek such peace as only cowards crave;
Give me the peace of God or of the grave.

I MOURN THE LIVING ABSENT THOU THE PRESENT DEAD

(By Hattie Horner-Louthan.)

Upon the grave of thy beloved dead
I lay this wreath, bedewed with
thou'st shed.
Why weepest thou? Hast thou
often told
The sweet communion thou dost
ly hold?
How in the night his fingers
thine own;
How, day or night, thou art no
alone?
He speaks with thee, thine own
way to guide,
A way that leadeth upward to his
Thou'st said that thou art his;
thou wilt be
With him throughout the soul's
nity.

No grave have I for flowers and
this day.
My well-beloved one is far away,
Between us lies a world of
wide;
Stern danger, sterner duty by his
We are apart; the hopeless miles
cold!
No arms of flesh nor spirit 'round
fold;
No warm lips in the darkness
own,
Had I thy faith—nay, do not chide
so!
"We'll meet again!" Oh, God, how
I know?
"In heaven," you say, "our souls
flesh set free."
I want him here, through love's
nity!

For me thy tears be shed this
some day;
Thine is but dead. My love is far

THE CALL OF "YESTERDAY"

(By C. E. Allyn, Los Angeles, Cal.)

Behold them, marching down
street,
With halting steps and
slow.
Those are the men whose
feet
Marched to the conflict years
They heard our country's call
When armed rebellion filled
They heard the call, but unafraid,
Marched forth in battle line to
They marched and fought on
fields,
Where war's red carnage held
sway;
They fought for right, and would
yield
Until the wrong was swept
Ah, those were days that "tried
souls"—
When men of worth gave up
By writing names upon the rolls
For life or death at Lincoln's

Then, when the victory was
Like noble heroes from the
Clasped hands with those who
feat,
Each pledged to guard the
life!
And some are left to "fall in line"
To strew with flowers
rades' clay,
Until the coming of that time—
The last roll call from "yesterday"

THE PEOPLE'S SONG OF PEACE

(By Joaquin Miller, from "The Song of the Centennial.")

The grass is green on Bunker Hill
The waters sweet in Brandywine
The sword sleeps in the scabbard still
The farmer keeps his flock and
Then who would mar the scene so fair
With vaunt of battlefield or fray?

The brave corn lifts in regiments
Ten thousand sabers in the sun;
The ricks replace the battle tents,
The bannered tassels toss and
The neighing steed, the bugles
These be but stories of the past.

The earth has healed her
breast,
The cannons plow the field no
The heroes' rest. Oh, let them
In peace along the peaceful
They fought for peace, for peace
fell;
They sleep in peace, and all is

The fields forget the battles
The trenches wave in golden
Shall we neglect the lessons
And tear the wounds again
Sweet Mother Nature, nurse the
And heal her wounds with gentle

Lo! peace on earth! Lo! flock and
Lo! rich abundance fat increase
And valleys clad in sheen of gold,
Oh, rise and sing a song of peace
For Theseus roams the land no
And Janus rests with rusted door.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO.

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

BELIEVES IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Dear M. G. R.'s—I have just finished reading the Peace Page, and would like to chat with you a minute. Your letters are good and interesting. So is the whole page. My home is in Northern Indiana, on a fruit farm, a beautiful place to live—don't you think so? I am an only child, aged 18 past—sometimes called Babe. I wonder who the Babe from Indiana is and in what part of the state she lives. She loves music and so do I. Have been organist at the church for a number of years. Am also fond of reading.

Western M. G. R.'s, won't you come forward with your letters oftener? I would love to take a gallop on horseback with some of you. Mike from Michigan, come again; you certainly are a jolly good wife. Let Kittie Kern come along, or we will think for sure that you have deserted the Peace Army.

Our editor wanted us to write about our bygone ways of making pin money. Here is mine. When I was a little girl I picked pickles for a couple of seasons for ten cents an hour. I put the money in the bank and for a few years used the interest for pin money. Finally I used the principal for something a little extra. For the past several years my pin money comes from a big Sweetheart cherry tree. The tree is about my age, and the cherries from it each season keep me in spending money until the next year.

Who believes in woman suffrage? I for one. One time it was said that men couldn't do anything alone, except vote, so let them do that. Well, there is something in that, but just the same a woman ought to have the right to protect her own property by use of the ballot.

My cousin and I are going to the woods for wild flowers this afternoon. Don't you wish you could come, too? —LaVica, of Dear Old Indiana.

ALONG THE HUDSON

Dear M. G. R.'s—This is the first time I have ventured to write a letter to The Blade, and I hope I am not writing this one for the waste basket. I am a country girl, and live in the town of Easton, N. Y., about two miles from the foot of Mt. Willard, which is 1,300 feet above sea level. This mountain lies to the east of us, and on the west, about a mile and a half away, the Hudson river winds its course. Along this river, on the other side, are several historic places of the Revolutionary war, and also the battlefields of Saratoga. There have been many instances of people finding cannon balls in this town.

I am 16 years of age, and my brother and I drive seven miles and a half, morning and night, to attend the Greenwich high school, which is considered one of the best schools in the state of New York.

Guess this will be about enough for the first letter.—Edna V., N. Y.

A JOLLY LETTER

Dear M. G. R.'s—I got angry at a centerpiece I was embroidering and decided that I would try to climb aboard the Merry-Go-Round and forget my troubles. I shall be as good as it is possible for me to be, but if I get too troublesome the editor may put me off. I had a ride more than a year ago, and I enjoyed it so much that I cannot resist the temptation to try again. I hope all the Peace Page folks are enjoying as good health as myself. We are in the midst of housecleaning, and I suppose that nearly everyone else is. Don't you enjoy it, girls? And the boys, too, especially when they are called upon to beat rugs, pound mattresses and eat cold dinners. I helped paper one room this year, the room being about seven yards long and twice as high. (?) You can imagine how sorry I was when we had finished. It was the first job of that kind I had ever undertaken and I firmly believe it will be the last.

If Peter Piper will take a trip to Southern Wisconsin and find his way among the many hills until he comes to a large white farmhouse I'll guarantee that he will get a piece of the best chocolate cake he ever tasted. That white house is my home, and I am considered—by myself—a very good cook. My hobbies are flowers, cats and books. I love one about as well as the other. Many girls have been saying that they like to wash dishes. As for me I would rather do any other part of my housework or pull weeds out of my flower garden. Here's where I get off.—Frisky Fan, Argyle, Wis.

HAS A MESSAGE TO TELL

Dear M. G. R.'s—I think I have something interesting to say and I would like to find space on the blessed Peace Page to say it. It is a message to card playing parents. When they gather around the table and play cards with or in the presence of their children they are sowing the seeds with which to raise gamblers. I once knew a happy family that was broken up and scattered. Cards did it. Jealousy and discontentment crept into the family. The devil loves to get in among card-playing christians. I know a gray-haired mother today. Her hair was not whitened by the snows of many winters. Remorse and sorrow did it. She is now praying for a gambling son, pleading with the Heavenly Father for the soul of one she loves, and the bitterest thought of all is that he learned to gamble at his own mother's table. When the boy was a child the family played cards for pastime. One by one the neighbors got to dropping in for a sociable hand. By and by betting began, the seed was sown and the obnoxious weed took root and sprang into life. Later, the mother became a christian, and how bitterly did she repent the folly of the past. All this tearful agony might have been avoided had this mother taught her son to read good books instead of the devil's testament. If there are card-playing fathers and mothers who read this I want to appeal to them to quit. And now may the Holy Father bless you all, and let us pray for the son of that gray-haired mother whose heart is broken. —St. Joe Sister, St. Joe, Ind.

SHE CAN RAISE TURKEYS

Dear M. G. R.'s—Here comes a girl from dear old Virginia who wishes to become a member of the Peace Page fraternity. My home is near a beautiful river eight miles from town. In the summer time we have some grand times, boat riding. There is a large cave up the river, called the Saltpeter cave, where we go very often during the summer season. It is here that we take our friends who visit us. I like the city pretty well, but I believe that if I should choose an abiding place for all time I would select the country.

I am keeping house for my father. I raise many turkeys nearly every year. I think I am a great success at poultry raising. I also make butter for the market. If the editor makes this letter welcome by publishing it I shall try to write more about the Saltpeter cave at some future time. This is me: Five feet, seven inches tall, weight, 150 pounds; have a wealth of rather dark hair, blue eyes and fair complexion.—Lizzie, Camp Creek, Va.

EDITOR'S LETTER

Springtime is in every corner of the world, now. The young green is on the trees and the mist of the little new leaves is like a green rain against the sky. And those skies of spring, cool, clear blue with floating fleecy white clouds! And the smell of growing things and the sound of the birds in the morning! They are all telling that spring has come.

It's now that I am envying you people down in the country, down close to the feel of spring. There are others like myself, who read the Peace Page, who are shut up in towns, even if they are not large cities, who would like to hear of the springtime in the country. Write us some letters for them. Make them see the beauty of this most beautiful season of the year.

And let us write some letters with suggestions for the poor shut-ins, who must miss all the beauty of this time. Help us with some ideas as to how to make the time pass more quickly.

There is much work of helpfulness that can be done in this world, no matter how alone we are, nor how far removed from the life of the cities or towns. There is no place from which words of help cannot come. Let us share even in a small way this spirit of doing for others.

Don't forget to send me post cards of your towns and the places of interest close to them in the country. This should be a lovely time for views.—Editor.

"In your issue of February 29 is a poem entitled "The Dying Cowboy," author unknown. It is a sort of parody on a fine old song, "The Ocean Burial," which opens, "Oh, bury me not in the deep, deep sea." About two-thirds of the poem is identical with this Ocean Burial, though somewhat mutilated. The song was quite popular in the late fifties. We are indebted to A. B. Spencer of Ohio, for this information. Thank you.

A sister wants to know how to bleach faded or light colored ginghams to pure white. Can someone help us a little?

We do not furnish the music for the poems and songs we publish. Almost any music store could furnish the music to the poems you requested. Hazel Davis of Nebraska. We will publish the words of the poems you requested.

SOME GOOD INFORMATION

A thin coating of three parts lard melted with one part resin applied to stoves and grates will prevent the iron rusting in the summer.

If before grinding the morning coffee the beans are heated for four or five minutes, or until they take a darker shade of brown, the flavor of the coffee will be greatly improved.

A few drops of turpentine in the water when clothes are put to soak will whiten them wonderfully.

If a thick cloth or piece of Turkish bath toweling is placed in the bottom of the dishpan in which delicate china, glass or good silver is to be washed, the danger of chipping and scratching will be lessened.

TO KEEP OATMEAL FROM STICKING

To prevent oatmeal sticking, first butter the bottom and sides of the dish. Put in the flakes, sprinkle with salt, and pour boiling water over it until the meal stands on top; set on back of range with asbestos underneath, and cook as long as you wish. The flakes will not be mushy, but each distinct and of a nutty flavor; the dish is not difficult to wash.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

A HOMESTEADER'S LETTER

Dear Readers—A young man wants a place in the Cozy Corner. Having finished the morning's work about my little shack, as every homesteader calls his place of abode, it came into my mind to try my first letter to the Peace Page. Last year was a poor crop year in this part of the country—Colorado—but things are looking brighter now. We got lots of moisture during the winter, and this writing—May 15—the ground is covered with seven or eight inches of snow. With that melted farmers will take up their work with cheerful hearts.

Out here alone, I am reminded of a simple little incident that occurred on my way here two years ago. My train was going through the state of Kansas, and for a short distance I was entertained by one of the most motherly old women I ever met. In the conversation I mentioned my mother, and with a sweet smile she told me that she would be my mother until she reached her jumping-off place. Her tender unconventionality made an impression on me. The smile she gave me when I helped her to the platform at her station has been a pleasant memory to me ever since. The moral to this is that a smile doesn't cost much, but it may mean a great deal. Let us not be stingy with them.—A Bachelor.

FROM ALABAMA

Dear friends—I want to say something in favor of this part of the country. My husband and I were residents of Nebraska until 15 years ago, when we came here for the benefit of his health and bought a farm This, Piedmont section, Alabama, is a very healthful locality. Good soft water, elevation about 1,200 feet. The country is in a transitory stage, advancing in land value and rural improvements. Agricultural products are cotton, corn, peas and small grains. My husband has been a Blade reader since 1862.

I believe in and try to uphuild according to the mottoes of the Peace Page.—A. E. P., Muscadine, Ala.

AMONG THE INDIANS

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—Your letters are a great joy to me away out here in Montana. I live in the great Flathead Indian reservation, not far from the Canadian boundary line and at the south end of Flathead lake. There are many native Indians here yet. The reservation was thrown open for settlement about two years ago. The climate is all right and farming is fine. I have my daughters and two little grandchildren with me.—Happy Joe, Montana.

A HAPPY MOTHER

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—Many times have I thought of joining you, but this is my first attempt to break into the charmed circle. I love to read the letters from mothers, for I am a mother myself. We live in Randolph county, West Virginia, on a big farm. I would like to hear from Mother of Three, Ind., again. That is the size of my little flock—two boys aged 5 and 3, and a baby girl 14 months old. Their names are Willie, Walker and Arma. I will agree with Mother of Three that it is quite a task to keep the older children quiet while putting the baby to sleep. My method is to tell the boys stories. While they are listening they are not making noise. The little fellows are lots of company to me when my husband is away. I love and appreciate my home very much; to me it is the dearest place on earth. My father and mother are still living. Theirs is "the old home" to me and I enjoy going back to the scenes of happy childhood's days.—Martha L. H.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Snake Story.

Dear Readers—I am a girl 14 years old, of Tennessee. I thought I would tell you about a snake we killed here once. We had a broken door knob in our hen's nest for a nest egg. One day we went out to look for eggs, and the door knob was gone out of the nest. We thought the dog had taken it off for an egg and we laughed to think of the feelings of the poor dog when he discovered that he had been fooled. About a year after that we killed a big chicken snake in the yard and there was the door knob we had had for a nest egg. I wonder if the waste basket will be hungry for snake stories and eat this one.—Ellie Rice, Tenn.

A Little Gypsy.

Hello, Blade Boys and Girls:—Can a little black-eyed gypsy have the floor to speak awhile? I am a little girl 9 years old and have brown hair and black eyes, and the March wind and now the April sunshine have given me such a coat of tan that I call myself a gypsy. I have just come in from feeding the chickens. How many of the girls of The Blade help to raise chickens? We have about 200. I help some, but am just a little bit lazy and would rather play, though I try to realize that I can't play all the time and let others do the work. I can see from the windows to where the men folks are turning the soil for a corn crop, and oh, won't I have to work and hoe corn this summer? Some one asked who sent cards to Molly Stacey. I did, for one, and so did my brother and nephew. Goodbye, little friends, and, Mr. Waste-Basket, if you gobble me up, I'll only come bigger next time.—Genevieve Smith, W. Va.

A Church Worker.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—This is my first attempt to write for your column and I am not going to bother you with a very long letter. I am fifteen years of age and I have two sisters, both younger. Esther is 13 and Genevieve 10. I am a member of the First M. E. church of Fitchburg; I attend Sunday school in the morning and services in the evening. I am a member of the Young People's Bible Society, which meets at the home of some member every Tuesday night. I attend the Fitchburg school nearly every day and am in the eighth grade. It is a fine school, located about a mile from our home. I have taken about fifty music lessons. I have a number of cousins about a mile from our home, and we have fine times together. I like the letters in the Peace Page. They furnish us a good method of getting acquainted.—Irene McCreery, Stockbridge, Mich.

A LITTLE SOLDIER

SHORT AND SWEET

The Twins from Missouri wrote a clever little letter to The Blade not so very many days ago, but they did not make it long enough. Write again.

Rufus Parker of Ryan, W. Va., would like to exchange post cards with the children.

"We live in a small town and are lonely. We would like to correspond with a couple of girls of our own age. We are 15 years old," write Josie B. Banta and Iva Wysong of Benton, Indiana.

"How many of the girls like to help their papas in the field? I do," declares Pearl Baldwin, Tenn. How many do?

Marno Craig, Box 62, Otwell, Indiana, would be very happy if the boys and girls of The Blade would give a post-card shower.

Emma Waddell, Eagle Grove, Iowa, would like to exchange cards with the children. Send them in care of A. H. Waddell.

Write again, Laura Ricketts, a nice long letter and we will be glad to use it.

Mildred Shenk, Va., "I have a hobby. Mine is writing. I love to write and am writing most all the time." Good luck, little writer!

"Someone gave me a game called 'Bunco' and I should like to know if any of the readers will be kind enough to give directions for playing the game." Can someone help little Allen Casey?

WOMAN SICK TWELVE YEARS

Wants Other Women to Know How She Was Finally Restored to Health.

Louisiana, Mo.:—"I think a woman naturally dislikes to make her trouble known to the public but complete restoration to health means so much to me that I cannot keep from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women.

"I had been sick about twelve years and had eleven doctors. I had dragging down pains pains at monthly periods, bilious spells and was getting worse all the time. I would hardly get over one spell when would be sick again. No tongue can tell what I suffered from cramps, and at times I could hardly walk. The doctor said I might die at one of those times but I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got better right away. Your valuable medicine is worth more than mountains of gold to suffering women."—Mrs. Bertha Muff, 503 N. 4th Street, Louisiana, Mo.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drug and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

SFIGURING ECZEMA CURED

r nephew first showed signs of eczema the middle finger, and it came out like itchy. He was badly disfigured with ghly scabs. At first his nose was sore, it gradually became worse, so his took him to the doctor. He told her to keep the scabs off every day, and anoint the scabs off with the medicine he gave ffected part with the medicine. The man must have been insane, as was extreme torture to the child who only two years old at the time. Well, ided that that treatment would have suggested Cuticura Ointment and bought it and put it on freely every for two weeks. He had the eczema for weeks altogether, but was getting ally worse until they used the Cuti- Remedies, and he was cured in two He most certainly would have been with the other treatment, but now a single mark." (Signed) Miss Slavin, 283 South Fifth St., Philadel- Pa., Jan. 4, 1911.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Send to "Cuticura," Dept. Boston, for a liberal sample of each, free, with 32-p. book on the care and ment of the skin and scalp.

URAL CHURCH AS A SOCIAL CENTER

he farmer who owns his farm is apt to be an individualist; very to think that he does not need to ern himself with question of com- ity life and welfare. And so many communities have little if any or- ed endeavor looking toward the are of the entire neighborhood. is, of course, not only a great to the comfort and pleasure of community, but it is very costly way that has too often not been sidered, writes Mrs. A. H. Melvin, Sedan, Kansas, in Dry Farming.

here is today an alarming gravita- toward the city. Many a country or girl grows tired of country life seeks a wider field of activity in city. Farmers must unite to make community life so interesting and active that it will appeal to the best s in the boys and girls and that awaken them to a community e and spirit.

this is done there will be less ding into the cities, and the farm- communities will keep thousands young people that will other- be lost to them.

armers must think of of the beau- ing of their door yards as well as raising of crops. A well kept bed lowers will help to make the farm congenial to boys and girls and men and women. In the st of wild flowers and beautiful s of various sorts, how few farm es ever have these natural beau- upon them. The city housewife have a few flowers on her table. y are hot house flowers and ex- sive, but she has learned that beau- has a large part to do with con- ment and happiness.

n an admirable paper addressed farmers, Mr. Isaac Roberts has suggestive paragraph: "The coun- church is not accomplishing what hould for the rural communities. is due to a need of re-direction the institution. Concerned in too y cases with technical religion, al piety, small and empty social es, the country church does not eal strongly to men with rich red d in their veins. The hardness the dogma is the measure of the ility. The trouble is that the rural rch has no organic connection h the life of the community. It uld express and encourage the nat- l inspiration that may be made to from the common affairs and tices of any agricultural com- nity. Are not the plants growing the animals thriving? Are not crops going in and the harvest g gathered? Are not the winds wing and the rains falling? Are these real things that every person erstands and that can be made the ans of reaching every man who has m. Yet all these things are practi- y a sealed book to the church. The al church buildings are essential- what they were 50 years ago—a aching room and a vestibule. Why make the country church a so- center, letting it stand for good ks in everything that interests the munity, and placing it in some di- relation to vocation?"

he great need of the rural com- nity in this regard is to arouse the mers to stand together, and to and that a broad and a liberal be sent to the local church—one can do real service for the young le and for the community in gen- . Of course this will cost more, a $2,000 man cannot be had for 000 salary; but it will be the best stment that the community can ke. Denominational lines will nec- arily have to be dropped in a move- t of this kind; pettiness will have ive way to bigness, and all unite a general community betterment uplift.

he church should be made the ying point for social life and sures. Young people should be isted in assuming responsibility ng the lines of community social lopment, providing entertain- ts, socials, lectures, recitals, etc. ne of the best agencies for the up- of the rural community is the old- ioned debating society and lyce- This, in some communities, is e the center of great good and t during the long winter months. stimulates reading and thinking; kes exchange of ideas possible, and lops a community spirit, the lack which is one of the most serious wbacks to rural life. Young men women learn how to think and to express their thoughts; learn care for more than just the nec- ary farm work.

his is the natural place for arous- a community spirit and pride that result in the doing of many gs for the community that other- would not be done.

he establishment of a circulating ary, even though it be a small one, do very much to elevate the tone the country district. Good books thus be accessible, the habit of ding good literature will be incul- d, and the whole community bene- . The library may be made to er about the school or the post- e, whichever is most convenient the majority of the people, and can rried on at a very inconsiderable . The value of this department not be over-estimated.

ne of the first things needed to the rural district from being ated and therefore more or less e and unintelligent is good roads. the subject of good roads has e as much to do with the moral intellectual life of the country and community as it has to do the economic side of country life.

CORN-ALFALFA IS BEST HOG RATION

Nebraska Experiments Show It Is Most Profitable of Several Foods.

As the result of experiments covering several years the ration of corn and alfalfa for fattening hogs, in the order of profit obtained from each, are placed by the Nebraska Experiment Station as follows:

Corn and alfalfa hay in a rack.

Corn 9 parts, chopped alfalfa 1 part.

Corn 9 parts, alfalfa-meal 1 part.

Corn only.

Corn 3 parts, alfalfa-meal 1 part.

Corn 3 parts, chopped alfalfa 1 part.

Corn 1 part, alfalfa-meal 1 part.

The hogs were given all the feed they could eat twice daily. Part of the experiment was repeated three times and part of it four times. There were 10 spring shoats used in each lot. The feeding period began about November 1, when the shoats weighed 135 pounds each, and continued for three months, at which time the average weight ranged from 190 pounds for those fed one-half alfalfa and one-half corn to 283 for those fed one part alfalfa and nine parts corn.

The prices used in computing the results were the average prices for corn and for hogs at the North Platte Substation during the six years preceding 1911. The price of corn was 47 cents per bushel. The price of hogs when put into the experiment and when taken out was $5.90 per 100 lbs. The price of alfalfa hay was $8.00 per ton, of chopped alfalfa $10.00 per ton, and of alfalfa-meal $15.00 per ton. The only item of cost taken into account is the feed. The labor and investment, being about equal for all lots, is not considered.

Three Months' Feeding.

The corn was ground for all the hogs. The chopped alfalfa and the alfalfa-meal were mixed with the ground corn. All feed was moistened in the trough. The hogs were fed from the first of November until the first of February, or three months.

The rations are arranged above according to the profit on the pigs fattened on each ration. The most profitable ration, corn with alfalfa hay fed in a rack, is at the top of the list. The first three rations stand closely together. Corn seems to have a stationary place between a ration of 10 parts alfalfa and 90 parts corn and a ration of 25 parts alfalfa and 75 parts corn.

With corn worth 60 cents per bushel a ration of one-fourth alfalfa and three-fourths corn gives nearly the same profit per pig fattened as a ration of corn alone.

Where alfalfa is fed in the rack or where chopped alfalfa or alfalfa-meal were fed in the proportion of one pound of alfalfa to nine pounds of corn, a pound of alfalfa was worth more than a pound of corn.

The results of substituting other grains and mill products for a part of the corn in a ration of corn and alfalfa for growing and fattening hogs were obtained. The experiments were conducted during the summer and winter. The number of pigs in each lot varied from 10 to 30. The prices used in computing the results are the average prices paid for the various kinds of feeds during the progress of the experiments. The results of these tests given very briefly are as follows:

Wheat Faster, Less Profit.

Of the many rations tried for fattening hogs, none has been found the equal of corn and a small percentage of alfalfa.

Wheat gives faster gains with less grain per 100 pounds of gain than corn, but the high cost of wheat makes the gains from wheat more expensive than from corn. The profit per pig, if fed one-half wheat and one-half corn while being grown and fattened, is less than if fed corn. This is when both grains are fed with alfalfa.

The substitution of five parts tankage, five parts bone-meal, or 25 parts shorts, for corn, in a ration containing 90 parts corn and 10 parts chopped alfalfa, increases the cost of gains and decreases the profit per pig during the fattening period.

The substitution of 25 parts emmer, barley, wheat or milo, for corn, in a ration containing 90 parts corn and 10 parts chopped alfalfa, increases the cost of gains and decreases the profit per hog during the fattening period, excepting emmer, which in this test only increased the profit per hog. The wheat increased the gains but decreased the profit. The emmer also increased the gain. Barley and milo decreased the gain as well as the profit. Milo was worth the same price per bushel as barley in this test.

Better Than Cane Seed.

The results of one test indicated that a bushel of corn was worth as much as a bushel and a half of cane seed when fed with alfalfa for fattening hogs.

Where fall pigs were wintered and turned on alfalfa pasture in the spring, there was more profit per pig from those grown out largely on pasture and then fattened than from those fed out more quickly.

Four seasons' records show that old sows being fattened on corn and alfalfa pasture gained two pounds per head daily, ate 355 pounds of corn for 100 pounds of gain, and gave a net profit of over 5 cents daily.

A summary of the results indicates that the cost of feed to produce a 225-pound market hog was $3.35 per 100 pounds and that keeping the hog until it weighed 325 pounds increased the cost to $3.57 per 100 pounds. This includes only the cost of feed and does not include the cost of labor, equipment, unusual risk, or interest on investment.

Buttons Are Different.

Buttons make the supreme and mysterious separation of the sexes. And button-holes. If as a man you will go through your clothes, from overcoat to the underclothes, you will find that the buttons are on the right and the button-holes on the left.

But you will notice that the feminine garments close up the other way, and that the woman demands her button-hole to correspond. Feminine clothes fold from right to left, masculine from left to right. And there the problem must be left by a puzzled commentator.

EGG CROP VALUED AT $306,689,000

Report of Census Bureau Shows 1,591 Million Dozen Laid in a Year.

According to a recent report of the census bureau, the production of eggs on farms of the United States in 1909 was 1,591 million dozen, valued at $306,689,000, equivalent to 19.3 cents per dozen. This production is equivalent to 207 eggs per capita of population, which compares with 203 eggs per capita of population reported by the 1900 census, 158 by the 1890 census, and 109 by the 1880 census. As less than 1 per cent of the eggs produced are exported and almost none imported, production may be regarded as equivalent to domestic consumption. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the exports of eggs were 5,326,000 dozen and imports 818 000 dozen. A small proportion of the production is used for manufacturing purposes. The census report does not include the production of eggs in cities, towns or villages. According to an estimate given in the census report of 1900, the production of eggs off farms was equal to about 5 per cent of the production on farms; on this basis, about 80 million dozen eggs would have been produced off farms in 1909.

According to the census figures the production of eggs increased 23 per cent from 1899 to 1909; but the commercial movement shows a much greater increase. Seven cities combined (New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and San Francisco) received about 369 million dozen eggs in 1909, an increase of 70 per cent over their receipts in 1899. Population had increased between 1900 and 1910 about 21 per cent in the United States, but 31 per cent in the seven cities named above. The receipts at these seven cities in 1909 were equivalent to about 23 per cent of the production as reported by the census, as compared with 16 per cent in 1899.

Production Varies.

The production of eggs varies considerably from month to month. A record made from a large number of flocks in the past several years, covering various portions of the United States, shows that for every 1,000 eggs produced in a year approximately 66 are laid in January, 71 in February, 124 in March, 134 in April, 133 in May, 107 in June, 96 in July, 86 in August, 62 in September, 42 in October, 31 in November, and 48 in December. A good laying hen ought to produce 200 eggs a year, but the average run of hens do not produce much, if any, more than 100 a year.

For every 1,000 eggs marketed (based upon receipts at New York, St. Louis and Milwaukee in the last 10 years) approximately 33 are marketed in January, 47 in February, 128 in March, 168 in April, 153 in May, 119 in June, 87 in July, 76 in August, 64 in September, 53 in October, 39 in November and 33 in December.

If we let the sum of the monthly index figures of prices (average prices of fresh eggs at 12 cities, 1902-1911) for the year be represented by 1,000, the index price will be approximately 105 for January, 89 for February, 71 for March, 66 for April, 65 for May, 64 for June, 67 for July, 75 for August, 84 for September, 94 for October, 107 for November, and 113 for December.

Letting 100 represent the average price paid to farmers of the United States in the month when prices are lowest, the average on the first of each month in the last three years was 180 on January 1, 153 on February 1, 118 on March 1, 100 on April 1, 102 on May 1, 102 on June 1, 101 on July 1, 104 on August 1, 113 on September 1, 128 on October 1, 146 on November 1, and 171 on December 1. In quality country-shipped eggs are frequently freshest in spring when prices decline rapidly and poorest in late summer and early fall when prices tend upward, causing a disposition to hold.

In January, 1910, and again in June, 1910, the department of agriculture made an investigation through its agents, in 63 cities throughout the United States, concerning the price which retail dealers were paying for eggs and the price which consumers were paying for fresh eggs; at the same time inquiries were made through correspondence with crop reporters of the bureau of statistics adjacent to these cities concerning the prices received by producers. From the reports received it appears that in June, 1910, consumers paid an average of 24 cents per dozen; retail dealers paid 19.8 cents, and near-by producers received 18.7 cents; in January, 1910, consumers paid 38.1 cents, retailers paid 32 cents, and near-by producers received 30.4. The average price to producers for the entire United States in the middle of June, 1910, was about 18.3 cents, and in the last week of January, 1910, about 29 cents.

Cold storage of eggs has developed into an important trade factor in the last 15 years, approximately. It is generally assumed that its influence is toward a leveling of prices; that is, tending to raise prices of eggs in the spring, when they are plentiful and cheap, and to keep down the price in winter when the natural supply is small and prices high. An examination of egg quotations in the New York market in the last 30 years, dividing them into 2 periods of 15 years each, shows that for the grade classed as "State" the range in the more recent period was 14.8 cents per dozen (i. e., from 31.3 cents, the average December price, to 16.5 cents, the average April price); while in the earlier period the difference was only 12.8 cents (from 27.9 cents, the average December price, to 15.1 cents, the April price), prices being highest in December and lowest in April. If we select the grade called "Westerns," we find the range in price in the recent period is 11.5 cents (26.5 in December, 15 cents in April).

PONDEROUS GATE NOISELESS

Gatun Lock Monster Closes in One Minutes 48 Seconds.

Washington, May 24.—It takes just one minute and 48 seconds to close one of the electrically controlled steel lock gates of the Panama canal, according to the report on the first test of the canal gate moving machinery recently conducted at Gatun. The great lock leaf, 54 feet high, 65 feet long and 7 feet thick, the like of which has never been seen in any other canal, was held under perfect control and swung without noise or vibration.

OLD LANDMARK PRESERVED

Pawnee Rock, on Sante Fe Trail, Recalled by Monument.

Topeka, Kas., May 24.—Ceremonies dedicating a monument marking Pawnee Rock, the old landmark for travellers along the Santa Fe trail were held today.

METHODIST CREED DOES NOT FORBID AMUSEMENTS, BUT RATHER WARNS AGAINST SIN

"The expected has happened in the declination of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to make any change in that portion of the Book of Discipline which relates to indulgence in amusements, but the fact that more than 45 per cent of the conference voted in favor of a change, and the widespread and earnest discussion which has long prevailed, indicate unmistakably the sentiment of a large part of the millions of that denomination and suggest that the matter has by no means been finally settled," says the New York Tribune. "Meantime there seems to be arising some popular misconceptions of the point at issue which place it in a false and misleading light. The idea seems actually to be prevalent that the creed or articles of faith of the church specifically condemn card playing, dancing and theatregoing. That is not the case.

"There is only one reference to the subject in the constitution of the church, and that is not in the Articles of Religion, but in the General Rules supplementary thereto, and it simply states that members of the church are 'expected' to avoid 'the taking of such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus;' this being bracketed with 'the putting on of gold and costly apparel,' 'laying up treasure upon earth,' etc. The next reference is not in the constitution but in the 'Special Advices,' and it is in the form not of a command or pledge, but of 'a solemn note of warning and entreaty particularly against theatre-going, dancing and such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling.' In the same 'Advices' there are still stronger utterances against the wearing of jewelry, against marrying unbelievers and against recognizing any divorce except for adultery.

"The third reference to the subject, and the one over which the controversy has chiefly been waged, is in that part of the Book of Discipline which relates to the judicial administration of the church. It provides for remonstrance, reproof and in extreme cases expulsion from the church for various forms of 'imprudent and unchristian conduct,' including 'dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses,' etc. It may be added that precisely the same penalty is prescribed for those who go to law over business disputes instead of submitting them to arbitration by fellow members and the minister, or who fail to attend class meetings (which in a large proportion of churches are no longer held), or to maintain family prayers. It seems probable that enforcement of the rule in respect of these latter things would cause as much trouble as in the case of the proscribed amusements. At any rate, a review of these actual circumstances of the case suggests the need of a generous discretion in dealing with it, which will take into account the constitution, rules and practice of the church as a whole, and not confine consideration to a single clause of paragraph."

IN COMPACT WITH BURGLAR WOMAN ROBS OWN HOUSE

Chicago, May 25.—At 2 o'clock yesterday Morning Mrs. John Kuhns, whose husband is assistant purchasing agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, entered into and carried out the terms of an honorable agreement with a burglar.

The agreement was made in Mrs. Kuhns' boudoir at her residence, 7120 Luella avenue, by the glare of the burglar's flashlight. In a chamber adjoining slept the woman's husband and her two children in blissful ignorance of what was happening.

The agreement was something like this: Mrs. Kuhns was not to grow hysterical, cry out, or waken her husband. In return the burglar was not to murder Mrs. Kuhns or molest her husband.

Despoils Her Sleeping Husband.

And in fulfillment of her part of the compact Mrs. Kuhns proceeded to turn over her own valuables, slip into the chamber beside her sleeping husband, remove his trousers, rifle them of $10, break open the banks of her two babies, push the contents into the hands of the robber and then escort that person to the front door and bid him good night.

"Why did I do it?" Mrs. Kuhns repeated last night. "Please remember the case of Clarence D. Hiller a year and a half ago. He was chief clerk in the freight department of the Rock Island road and our neighbor. One night a negro burglar entered the room of his two daughters in their house out here. Mr. Hiller, awakened by his wife and the cries of the children, ran up and seized the robber. Mr. Hiller was killed.

"That all came to me when I saw the white circle of the burglar's electric lantern creep slowly across my dressing table. I sat up in bed. The burglar threw the blinding light in my face. In his hand was a revolver.

"'If you scream, lady, I'll have to kill you,' he said. I wanted to scream. But I didn't. After a while I said: 'My husband and children are asleep in the next room. Pleast don't wake them. I'll do anything you say.'

"He pulled out the dresser drawers, found a few trinklets, put them in his pocket, and then started for the door of my husband's room.

"'Where are you going?' I asked him. I think he said, 'Through the house.'

"'You promise me you'll sit right here and I'll get you everything of value we have,' I replied. 'I know where everything is and I don't want anybody to get hurt.'

"He thought awhile and then promised. He sat down in a chair with his revolver on the door as I softly opened it. I went to a chair beside my husband's bed. He moved in his sleep and held out a hand. I stroked it quietly while I reached with the other hand for his trousers. Then I slipped back to my own room.

Takes Banks from Her Children.

"We went through the pockets—the burglar and I together. We found a purse and $10. I gave it to the burglar. Then I went back to the children's room. I took their two little banks and gave them to the man.

"He wanted to go out a window of the dining room, as he had come, but I induced him to tiptoe down the stairs and opened the front door.

"'Thanks, lady,' he said.

"'Good night,' I replied and shut the door.

"Then I went and awakened my husband. I waited until the burglar could get safely away so there was nothing for Mr. Kuhns to do but telephone the police.'"

U. S. HAS NEW WAY TO TEST FAT AND SALT IN BUTTER

A new test for fat and salt in butter which is described in circular No. 202, Bureau of Animal Industry, has just been issued by the department.

This test was invented by Roscoe H. Shaw, Chemist in the Dairy Division, and is especially designed for use in creameries.

The new test for fat will probably not require more than five dollars' worth of apparatus beside that already on hand in most creameries. The same centrifuge is used as in the Babcock test and the same acid.

The special apparatus consists of a separatory funnel of glass with a capillary stem. The separatory funnel is essentially a cylinder holding about two and a half ounces constructed with a glass stopper at the top and a stop-cock in a capillary tube at the bottom. A special socket is necessary to hold the funnel while in the centrifuge.

The principal steps involved in the test are: The washing out of the salt from a weighed charge of the butter with hot water, the dissolving out of the curd with hot dilute sulphuric acid, the separation of the acid solution from the fat and the weighing of the fat. When the salt test is to be made the wash water is collected and the salt in it is determined by the usual chemical reaction.

The time consumed in making the fat test is not much, if any more than is required to make a careful test for fat in cream by the Babcock method. A little more time is required if the percentage of salt is wanted.

The new test has been thoroughly tried out in comparison with the official laboratory methods and is quite in accord with them in results.

MAY NOT SEAT EXTRA DELEGATES

Chicago, May 21.—Delegates elected to the Republican national convention with half a vote each may find themselves facing unexpected contests if the national committee upholds the contention of Secretary William Hayward, that any state which named double its apportionment violated the official convention call.

It is possible the national committee will order a re-election of delegates in offending states if, as Secretary Hayward now fears, it will be impossible to provide seats in the convention hall for the extra number of delegates.

The question is a new one and is causing much confusion and worry at the committee headquarters in the Coliseum annex.

"Local conventions have absolutely no authority to choose twice the number of delegates alotted to them by the national committee's call," said Mr. Hayward. "So far as known, this never was done before, although the national committee in determining a contest in 1908, as a compromise, seated both the contesting delegations from Louisiana with half a vote for each delegate.

"Under the call, I do not believe any discretion is given the states to exceed their apportionment. The call provids that 'where more than the authorized number of delegates are rported to the secretary of the national committee a contest shall b deemed to exist and the secretary shall notify the several delegates so reported.'"

THEY ASK PUBLICITY

Roosevelt Men in Congress Court Investigation.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Senator La Follette, having made the specific charge that he knew that a fund of $1,000,000 has been raised to nominate Col. Roosevelt, and that E. H. Gary, Dan R. Hanna, George W. Perkins and Frank A. Munsey are the contributors, will probably be given an opportunity to tell what he knows before an investigating committee of congress.

There is a curiosity here to know how much Mr. La Follette knows, whether he has any accurate information or is merely meeting the exigencies of his campaign by repeating what somebody has told him.

Members of congress believe that his specific charges are sufficiently grave to warrant his being called before a committee to tell what he knows. Roosevelt men seem to be most anxious to give the senator an opportunity to make good and it is likely that if an investigation is ordered, it will be at the instance of Roosevelt supporters in congress.

Sea Mowing Machine.

The first sea mowing machine has been launched at San Diego. It will be used for cutting the millions of tons of kelp and seaweed that grow along the coast. A gasolene launch has been fitted with a horizontal jack shaft revolving at right angles to the keel. Two vertical shafts are fitted with four-foot blades that revolve at high speed ten feet below the surface. The mowed kelp floats ashore, is taken out and dried, and later is hauled to a factory to be converted into fertilizer.

$250,000,000 IS SPENT FOR GOATS

United States Receives Great Shipments of Skins Each Year.

Five hundred million goat skins have been imported into the United States during the last decade, and the money sent out of the country in payment therefor amounts to $250,000,000. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, show that the goat skins imported into the United States have ranged in value from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 per annum during the last decade, making a total for the period in question of slightly more than $250,000,000. The number of goats whose skins are represented by this $250,000,000 is approximately 500,000,000, since the average value of the goat skins now being imported is, according to the figures of the Bureau of Statistics, about 50 cents each, the valuation being those in the country from which exported to the United States.

This statement of the large value, $250,000,000, of goat skins imported during the last decade, together with that indicating that the number of goats which this $250,000,000 represents is approximately 500,000,000, is extremely suggestive in conjunction with a statement recently supplied to the Bureau of Manufacturers, Department of Commerce and Labor, by the United States consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, from which country large numbers of these skins are imported, in which he says that the meat of the goat, which is used as food and found very similar to that of the sheep, is of even greater value than that of the hides, and that the goats are grown in large numbers upon lands not available for agricultural purposes.

Found on Plains.

"The dry plains of Nuevo Leon," he adds, "with scant growth of brush, are able to support large flocks of goats, though these same plains will not produce corn, cane, or grass, unless water is supplied for irrigation. • • • Mountain lands and rough, broken sections of foothill lands may be secured for about $1 per acre, and each acre will, in the moist regions, support five or six goats. • • • The steep mountain sides, the deep gorges, the narrow valleys covered everywhere with exuberant vegetation afford congenial feeding grounds for goats. • • • The value of the goat depends upon three things: Meat, tallow and the skin. The matter of fresh meat in the farming districts of the hot country is greatly simplified by the breeding of goats. • • • and the flesh alone would make it a profitable industry."

The above statement indicating that large additions to the meat supply of the United States may be grown upon lands not available for general agricultural purposes, together with the statement of the Bureau of Statistics that the skins of 50,000,000 goats are imported annually into the United States, coupled with the further well known fact that the meat of goats is now being sold as food in the markets of many cities of the United States, offers an interesting suggestion as to the possibilities of large additions to the meat supply of the United States and the retention at home of the $25,000,000 per annum now being sent out of the country for the purchase of goat skins.

Business Explained.

The following statement, furnished by the American consul quoted above and printed in the Daily Consular and Trade Report by the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will serve as an illustration of how the business of goat raising is conducted in Mexico, the money values are assumed to represent Mexican pesos, one of which equals 49.8 cents in American currency:

In 1904 the manager of the farm received 66,000 goats, including large and small, at a valuation of $1.50 each, equal to $99,000. From the produce of these he sold, during nine months of 1904 and the years 1905 and 1906, 50,000 head at $5 each, equal to $250,000, and had, at the close of 1906, 88,000 head on the farm, being 22,000 more than he started with. The result was, counting the value of the 22,000 increase at $1.50 each with the foregoing sales, the investment of $99,000 produced in less than three years $283,000 besides the original stock of 66,000 goats was intact.

CLOVER AT $111.86 A HUNDRED

U. S. Finds Imported Seed Costly by Low Germination.

The secretary of agriculture is calling attention to the seed laboratory, which has examined a considerable number of lots of forage—many of them consisted of seed of low vitality and high weed-seed content, said:

"The analysis of 18 lots of seed of alsike clover, red clover, white clover and hairy vetch, amounting to 225,780 pounds, showed that the pure seed consisted of only 44.9, 64.2, 51.2 and 23 per cent, respectively, of the consignment, while the germination was as follows: 38.8, 37.0, 30.5 and 77 per cent, respectively.

Consequently, though this seed was imported at a cost of $7.47, $7.97, $17, and $3.82 per 100 pounds, respectively, the actual cost of 100 pounds of seed that germinated was $44.35 for alsike clover, and $23.29 for hairy vetch, or from two to four times the market price of seed of the very best quality.

"A special examination of seed of alsike clover and red clover imported from Canada during 1911 showed that approximately one-half was unsalable for seeding purposes in that country, the seed control act there prohibiting sale when more than a prescribed number of noxious seeds are found to the pound. One lot of seeds of alsike contained less than 50 per cent of the entire bulk. This particular lot contained approximately 135,000 weed seeds in each pound."

BARS WOMEN FROM PULPITS

Presbyterian General Assembly Is Against Feminine Pastors.

Louisville, Ky., May 24.—The general assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church today refused to open the way to Presbyterian pupils for women candidates for the ministry.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., May 28.—In the eastern part of winter wheat belt where rain was not urgently needed, showers were reported, but in Kansas and other western states the parched fields are still without much desired moisture. Both Snow and LeCount sent bullish advices from Kansas, to the effect that unless rain comes soon, the crop will suffer greatly. Cool weather in the southwest was a favorable development. Kansas City wired that more than an inch of rain fell yesterday. The market opened a little weaker, but was firmed up by southwest reports. July started ⅛c down at $1.16¾.

With weather predictions clear and damage reports still numerous from Kansas, wheat advanced rather rapidly late in the session. The late decline at St. Louis indicated this market does not feel especially alarmed over the crop situation. Cash closed ¼c up at $1.18½; July ½c up at $1.18⅜; and September 1⅛c up at $1.16½.

Before 10 a. m., July corn lost ⅝c and Sept. ¼c. On the whole, planting conditions have been favorable, although in this part of the country, the crop will go in the ground a little late.

Corn was unchanged at the close save for slight net gain in July and September.

July oats lost ¼c on the call and ¼c later in the morning. Oats appeared about the weakest of the grains in the morning session.

Oats lost about ¼c in the futures during the day, September closing at 43⅜c.

After opening a shade lower, clover seed swung up to the previous close before midday, Oct., starting at $10.40 and Dec. at $10.32½.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. May 28.	Close. May 27.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.18¾	....	1.17½	1.18½	1.18¾
May	1.13¾	....	1.12¾	1.13½	1.13¾
July	1.16¾	1.17⅝	1.16½	1.17⅜	1.16⅞
Sept.	1.15¾	1.16⅝	1.14⅜	1.16⅜	1.15⅞
Dec.	1.17	1.18½	1.16¾	1.18¼	1.17⅜
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	70½	70½
May	70½	....	70¼	70½	70½
July	77⅜	....	77	77⅛	77⅝
Sept.	75⅜	....	75	75½	75¼
Dec.	64⅜	....	....	64	64
Rye—					
No.	....	....	....	94	94
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	10.50	10.50
Aug.	....	....	....	9.60	9.60
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	6.00	6.00
Aug.	....	....	....	4.80	4.85
Sept.	....	....	....	4.20	4.50
Oct.	....	....	....	4.10	4.30
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	57½	57½
May	57½	58	....	57½	57⅝
July	53	....	52⅝	53	53⅛
Sept.	43½	....	43¾	43⅝	43⅝
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	10.40	....	....	10.45	10.45
Dec.	10.32½	....	....	10.35	10.35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.14⅛	1.14⅝	1.13½	1.13½	1.14⅜
July	1.10⅜	1.11⅜	1.10⅜	1.11⅛	1.10⅞
Sept.	1.03⅛	1.07	1.03	1.06½	1.05½
Dec.	1.05⅛	1.07⅛	1.03	1.06½	1.05⅝
Corn—					
May	81⅜	81⅝	79½	80½	81⅝
July	75⅛	75¾	74⅜	75⅝	75¼
Sept.	72⅜	73½	72⅜	73⅛	73
Dec.	62⅞	63½	62⅜	63⅛	63
Oats—					
May	55⅜	55⅜	55½	55½	55⅜
July	50¼	51	50¼	50¼	50⅜
Sept.	42½	43⅝	42¼	42¼	42⅝
Dec.	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
July	1.00	1.10¼	....	1.09⅝	1.09¼
Sept.	1.05	1.06⅝	....	1.06¼	1.05¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.13¼	1.12⅝
July	....	....	....	1.13⅝	1.12⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.16	1.14¼
July	....	....	....	1.15⅝	1.12⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	....	....	....	18.45	18.32
July	18.37	....	....	18.55	18.37
Sept.	18.40	....	18.37	18.55	18.42
Lard—					
July	10.60	....	....	10.65	10.60
Sept.	10.75	10.85	....	10.80	10.80
Oct.	10.82	....	....	10.90	10.85
Ribs—					
May	....	....	....	10.25	10.15
July	10.17	10.30	....	10.27	10.20
Sept.	10.32	10.47	....	10.42	10.32

New York Stocks.

New York, May 28, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	42½	42½	42¼	42¼
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	130	130	130	130
Atchison	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Anaconda	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝
Amal. Copper	83¼	83½	82⅝	82⅝
Am. Smelters	85¼	85¾	85¾	85¾
Am. Steel Fdy.	37¼	37¼	37	37
Am. Tel. & Tel.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾
Am. Tobacco pfd.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Am. Beet Sugar	72⅝	72⅝	72	72
Biscuit com.	157	157⅜	157	157⅜
Balt. & Ohio	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼
B'lyn R. Trans.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¼
Canadian Pac.	263¾	264½	263⅜	263⅝
Colorado Fuel	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Ches. & Ohio	79¼	79¼	79¼	79½
Consolidated Gas	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
Can common	38¾	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
Can pfd.	118	118	116¾	116⅞
Chino Copper	29¼	30	29¼	30
Erie com.	35½	35⅝	35¼	35¼
Erie 1st pfd.	53	53⅜	52⅝	53⅜
Gt. Northern pfd.	132¼	133⅜	132¼	132⅜
Gt. Northern Ore	42¼	42¼	42	42
Ill. Central	126¼	126⅜	126¼	126⅜
Int. Harvester com.	118	121	118	120¼
Interborough com.	21⅜	21⅜	21	21
Interborough pfd.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼
K. C. So. com.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
Lehigh Valley	176¼	177	176¼	176¾
Louis. & Nash.	157⅜	158	157⅜	158
Laclede Gas	107½	107⅝	107½	107½
Missouri Pacific	88¾	88¾	87⅜	88
Mex. Pet.	70¼	70¾	70	70¾
M., K. & T. com.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Miami	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
North. Pacific	119¾	120⅜	119¾	120¼
National Lead	68½	68½	68½	68½
Nevada Con's.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
Northwestern	138¾	139	138	138¾
N. Y. Central	118¼	118¾	117⅞	118
N. & W. com.	112¾	113¼	112¾	112¾
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	34⅜	35	34⅜	35
Penn. Ry.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
Pacific Mail	33¾	33⅞	33¼	33¼
People's Gas Co.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114½
Ray Con's.	19	19	18¾	18¾
Reading com.	173	173⅜	172⅝	173
Rock Island	27	27	27	27
Rock Island pfd.	54½	54½	54½

TELLS CUBAN PRESIDENT HE WON'T MIX IN

Taft Sends Message to Gomez Reassuring Him —Battleships Only for Emergencies.

Washington, May 27—President Taft today replied to President Gomez' telegram of yesterday regarding the attitude of the United States toward Cuba.

He declared the American government's activities in mobilizing war vessels at Key West and dispatching the Prairie with marines to Guantanamo, was not in any sense an intervention move. The following is the text of the message:

"I am sincerely gratified to learn of your government's energetic measures to put down the disturbance and to know that you are confident of being successful. As was fully explained to the Caban charge d'affaires here, this government's motive in sending ships to Key West, just as sending the Prairie to the Guantanamo naval station, was merely to be able to act promptly in case it should unfortunately become necessary to protect American life and property by rendering moral support or assistance to the Cuban government. As was made quite clear at the time these ordinary measures of precaution were entirely disassociated from any question of intervention.

"William H. Taft."

Gomez Not Likely to Object.

It is believed that as soon as President Gomez is made aware of the fact that there is no sinister purpose behind the movements of the naval vessels, and their commanders will do nothing more than use their forces to prevent injury to American lives and property, he no longer will object. It is thoroughly appreciated here that the Cuban president must assume a rather resentful attitude toward what might appear to be an invasion of the island, lest the patriotism of the Cubans be stirred to resistance. Should he persist in his objection, however, American naval commanders will not remain indifferent to the demands of Americans for protection where it is clear that the Cuban government cannot afford it.

Ships at Key West Wednesday.

Admiral Osterhaus' expeditionary fleet, which is due at Key West Wednesday, will not move at once into Cuban waters unless something should happen in the meantime to demand its presence there. It is said by the authorities here that the signal for the disposition of the American ships among the various Cuban ports will await the decision of American Minister Beaupre of Havana, unless he should be so hampered by destroyed telegraphic communication from obtaining information as to what is going on in the distant eastern end of the island, where the disturbances at present are focused as to make it necessary for the state department to act independently of his suggestion. The only news which reached the state department over night regarding the Cuban situation related to the dock strike at Havana. Generally speaking, the prospects of a temporary settlement at least were reported to be brighter. It is felt at the state department, however, that the men now on strike will remain in a more or less discontented state of mind for some time and that they might easily be drawn into the rebellion against the government if that movement should extend much beyond its present limits.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS ARE NOW STEAMING SOUTHWARD

Norfolk, Va., May 27.—With the battleships Georgia, Rhode Island and New Jersey steaming rapidly southward today, after having taken aboard in Hampton Roads last night 400 marines from the Norfolk navy yard for possible duty in Cuba, the armored cruiser Washington came in today and after taking on 260 additional marines from the Norfolk garrison, sailed under Admiral Osterhaus for Key West.

SPRINGS HIS OWN DEATH TRAP ON THE GALLOWS

Rawlins, Wyo., May 24. — Springing his own death trap, Joseph Seng, at the state prison here today, paid the penalty for the murder of William Lloyd. Seng walked to the gallows, where he was to hang himself with head erect and with a slight smile on his lips. He stepped quietly on the trap and pulled a plug from a bucket of water, which emptying, released the weight that sprung the trap.

ISMAY PLANS A PENSION FUND

Liverpool, May 24.—The journal of Commerce announces that J. Bruce Ismay, the managing director of the White Star Co., is to found an endowment fund of probably $100,000, to provide pensions for disabled seamen of all classes or their widows as a memorial to the heroism of the crew of the Titanic and as something in the nature of a thank offering for the surviving passengers.

500 NEW SONGS
COME ON AND HEAR ALEXANDER'S RAG-TIME BAND
OH, YOU GREAT BIG BEAUTIFUL DOLL

Winter	Steamboat Bill	They Always Pick On Me
Casey Jones	Harbor of love	You'll Do the SameThingOver
Grizzly Bear	Stop Stop Stop	All That I Ask of You Is Love
Angel Eyes	Cubanola Glide	If I Only Had the Nerve
Silver Bell	Mysterious Rag	Tittle Tattle Tattle Tale
Red Wing	Clover Blossoms	Let Me Call You Sweetheart
Rainbow	You're an Indian	Will the Angels Let Me Play
Honey Boy	My Post Card Girl	Has Anybody Here SeenKelly?
Limelight	When I Marry You	By light of the Silvery Moon
Dreaming	Sweetheart Time	Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
Homeland	Just for a Girl	Call Me SomeRainy Afternoon
Stingy Moon	Sweet Italian Love	Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet
Pony Boy	Garden of Dreams	The Sweetest Girl in Dixie
Pal of Mine	Jesse James	Lonesome in the Garden of Love
Let it Alone	Love's Dream	When Moon Plays Peek-a-Boo

10 CENTS gets this BIG SONG ALBUM; all new songs and music. Sung, whistled and played all over. 3 copies 20c. A. HAMMOND CO., D 500, Spangler, Pa.

GOMEZ SAYS NO HELP IS NEEDED

In Signed Statement He Declares Trouble Is Well in Hand Now.

Havana, May 28.—President Gomez, of Cuba, yesterday gave out the following signed statement concerning the Cuban rebellion:

By President Gomez.

The uprising of negroes remains only within nine municipalities in Oriente province. All the rest of the island is enjoying complete peace. Trains telegraphs and telephones are being operated without molestation, and those sugar mills which have cane to grind are working. Alarm which was caused at first is now confined to only a few places in Oriente.

Subdued Except in Oriente.

I have proceeded in this affair with energy and efficacy, and that without having to adopt any extraordinary measures, and I do not believe anyone could have done better. This movement has been going on six days and in that time I have stamped it out entirely, with the exception of part of Oriente province, and there I have more than 3,000 regular soldiers and I am continuing the sending of troops there.

Besides this, I have sent arms to the mayors of towns and have protected property so well that only in Oriente have a few stores been robbed.

I am receiving offers of help from all parts of the island, so much has public spirit been aroused, and a large body of volunteers composed of veterans and citizens could be quickly organized. Citizens are offering their services gratuitously, asking nothing more than a gun. Even from your nation, whose people are such good friends of ours, I have received an offer from the cowboys, who desire to fight the negro disturbers.

I have thanked them for their offer, but stated that with regular troops and even the inhabitants of Oriente themselves, who as ever are lovers of the country, I will win over those who still remain in arms.

Cuba has 118,000 kilometers of territory and of that number there are not 7,000 kilometers in mountains and forests of which armed bands can still be found. There they will be hunted and put down by our troops.

Much false news has been sent from here; insignificant facts have been distorted for stock market and political purposes.

Asks for Impartial Judge.

Send here one man of honor and let him go over the island from one end to the other with the exception of a relatively small and mountainous space where the negroes are active and he will see nothing more than order, work, peace and the desire to overcome this dishonorable rebellion, and to overcome it with Cubans, without foreign help.

Some Conclusions in Titanic Inquiry

Blame is put on dead Captain Smith for not heeding iceberg warnings.

Responsibility for loss of life laid at door of Captain Lord of California, whose ship did not respond to distress signals.

Captain Rostron, of Carpathia, highly praised for valor.

Before the Titanic departed on her maiden voyage there were no sufficient tests of boilers, bulkheads, equipment or signal devices.

Officers and crew were strangers to each other and not familiar with the ship's implements or tools, and no drill or station practice took place and no helpful discipline prevailed.

The speed of the Titanic was 24½ miles an hour at time of the accident, although officers of the Titanic had been advised of the presence of icebergs by the steamships Baltic, Amerika and Californian.

Passengers were not advised of danger, although President Ismay, of the White Star Line, who was taking the vessel's maiden voyage, was informed.

Of the 1,324 passengers and 899 members of crew on board, there was room in the lifeboats for only 1,176 persons, and because of lack of orderly discipline the boats took off only 704 persons, 12 being rescued from the water.

Officers of the White Star Line "battled with the truth" after receiving information from their Montreal office Monday morning following the accident.

CONGRESS TO BUY $1,000 MEDAL FOR ROSTRON

Washington, May 28. — The senate passed a joint resolution today extending the thanks of congress, and appropriating $1,000 for a medal to Captain Arthur H. Rostron, of the steamer Carpathia, and also a vote of thanks to the Carpathia's crew.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Smith at the conclusion of his speech. It was adopted immediately without reference to a committee.

ROOSEVELT WILL HAVE 24 OF NEW YORK'S 90 DELEGATES

New York, May 27.—That 24 of the 90 delegates from New York state to the Republican national convention have pledged their support to Col. Roosevelt was the statement made today by Senator Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the Roosevelt national committee. He reiterated his claim that Col. Roosevelt now has more than a sufficient number of delegates instructed and pledged to assure his nomination on the first ballot.

Medill McCormick, of Chicago, who conferred with Senator Dixon at the Waldorf-Astoria said that 614 delegates are now pledged to the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt. Senator Dixon talked with Col. Roosevelt, who spent the day at Sagamore Hill, over the long distance telephone several times during the afternoon.

ROOSEVELT GETS 34 AND TAFT 8

Official Count in Thirteenth District Show Taft Loses Two More.

Columbus, May 24.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gained two more delegates in the Ohio primaries than had been accorded him according to the official account today from the Thirteenth district, making him 34 delegates to President Taft's eight.

The official count shows that Dewey and Gugler, Roosevelt delegates, were elected by slight majorities.

The error discovered in the fifteenth district which gave Col. Roosevelt both delegates from the fifteenth was offset by the loss of one in the sixth, E. E. Eulass, for Taft, defeating W. H. Baum.

There has been no change in the Democratic standing, Harmon holding 31 to Wilson's 11.

OHIO SETTLES IT, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Colonel Elated at Victory Over President in Executive's Own State.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., May 22.—"The result in Ohio has settled the contest," said Col. Roosevelt today.

The colonel was greatly elated at the reports from Ohio. After going through several hundred telegrams which came in this morning from all parts of the country he dictated this statement:

"Naturally, I am very much pleased with the 'impulsive judgment' of Ohio.

Settles the Question.

"Seriously, I can only repeat what I have already said. I infinitely prefer the deliberate judgment of the people to their impulsive judgment, and in Ohio we got their deliberate judgment; and as I have also said, if I had to make a choice I would choose the impulsive judgment of the people rather than the deliberate judgment of the bosses.

"The result in Ohio has settled the contest. I believe that we could have won without Ohio. Our opponents needed the substantially solid vote of Ohio in order to give them even a chance to make a contest at the Chicago convention.

"Victory in Ohio means that it will be hopeless to try to beat us at Chicago by unseating our delegates who represent the popular will in Washington, Indiana, Kentucky and elsewhere. Nor will it be possible for them to win by seating delegations from southern states which represent nothing whatever but fraud.

Profoundly Appreciative.

"I am very profoundly appreciative of what the people of Ohio have done. It represents a victory not only for the plain people of the Republican party, but for every good citizen in the United States, for in this contest we have stood for the fundamental rights of good citizenship, and every honest and decent citizen, no matter what his politics, is profoundly concerned in our victory, for we are fighting his battles."

Col. Roosevelt said that he had been told by Walter Brown, manager of his Ohio campaign, that the "blind ballot" in that state represented at least a 25 per cent handicap for the Roosevelt supporters.

After he had heard the returns Col. Roosevelt left Sagamore Hill for a long horseback ride. He said that he expected no visitors today.

TRIUMPH OF T. R. STILL FULL SIZE

Number of Delegates Will Not Fall Below 32 at the Least.

Columbus, May 23.—Scattering returns from the most distant districts, which have been received within the past few hours indicate that Colonel Roosevelt's delegates acquired in Tuesday's primaries will not drop below the 32 hitherto accorded him.

Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, however, has made slight gains and there is a possibility that Governor Harmon's delegates will not total more than 27.

A count of the Democratic preferential vote with seven counties only partially complete gives Governor Wilson 10,137 votes and Governor Harmon 23,228, a plurality to the Ohio Governor of 13,091. While the seven counties, it is thought, may reduce Harmon's plurality slightly, no important change in these figures is expected.

The governor lost his home county, Hamilton, in the first district by a close race, but suffered no loss of delegates there, inasmuch as his opponent had no candidates for delegates. Clermont county, the home of Lieutenant Governor Hugh Nichols, Harmon's campaign manager, gave Mr Wilson a plurality of 75. Supporters of Ohioan are said to be in control of the county convention however.

On the basis of tabulations of delegates to the Republican state convention Col. Roosevelt apparently has 387 out of 754 while 378 are necessary to control. The county conventions to which delegates were elected Tuesday, and at which all but 23 counties will name state delegates, have not yet met, but estimates in each county accord Col. Roosevelt an advantage. Taft supporters do not admit this, however, and intimate that the President will have enough strength in the state convention in June to give him the six delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, over which the chief fight in the state is to be waged.

The total La Follette vote in the primaries was a little less than 15,000. Although in one or two instances they outran Taft delegates, his candidates for delegates did not get in enough votes seriously to menace any of Col. Roosevelt's delegates.

WILL TAFT NOW WITHDRAW? DARK HORSE SCRAMBLE ON

President Is Admittedly Out of Running and Even His Political Friends Give Up Hope of Pulling Him Through.

Washington, May 22.—The opinion in general in Washington is that the Roosevelt victory in Ohio eliminates President Taft as a possibility for the Republican nomination. Whether the President stays in the race or not is regarded as a matter of small consequence; he is considered out of the running for the nomination.

The question "Will Roosevelt bolt?" is no longer heard here. The question today is "Will Taft bolt?" or rather, will the people behind him bolt. The interest in the Ohio election was shown in the great crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices here to watch the bulletins that were put out. There was no cheering but a deep and absorbed interest.

Talk of a compromise Republican candidate is rife today. The difficulty is in getting together on anybody. Justice Hughes' refusal to be considered takes out of the race the likeliest candidate, and the names that are suggested in his place sound like the councils of desperation.

Compromise Suggestions.

For instance, ex-Vice President Fairbanks is talked on in spite of the obvious fact that Mr. Fairbanks could get no votes that Mr. Taft would not receive and that he could not possibly get the full Taft vote. Other names suggested are those of Secretary Nagel and Senator Lodge.

The chief subject of interest, however, is the effect this Taft disaster will have on the national committee which is to meet in Chicago to take action on the contests. Hitherto it has been assumed that the committee would be governed by its admitted preference in favor of Taft. But the committee is made up of politicians, men who have the sentiment of their home states to reckon with in case they desire any future political preferment. A manifest weakening among them has been noticed of late.

The stock names mentioned by Taft men in all the recent talks about how the national committee was sure to stand pat have been those of Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Crane, of Massachusetts; and Lowden, of Illinois. But Illinois went overwhelmingly for Roosevelt, so did Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts repudiated Crane's leadership. Yesterday Penrose announced that he probably would not go to Chicago but would send a proxy.

Committee Weakening.

Among the rank and file of the committee the evidences of panic are much stronger. The only hope which the Taft men have had was that the committee would use the steam roller and decide every contest favorably to Taft, regardless of its merits. This hope has been shattered by the crash in Ohio.

Up to date, virtually every Republican state which has had a presidential primary has used it to vote against Taft. The cumulative effect of such votes as those of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maine, North Dakota, California, Minnesota and West Virginia has been almost crushing to the Taft men. Their talk about Ohio has all been pessimistic in private, although in public they have been obliged to keep up a brave face.

It is universally recognized among them that Ohio has said the last word and that their candidate cannot be nominated. They further recognize that it will be impossible to use the power of the national committee to force the adoption of a temporary roll which will seat all the Taft delegates in contested cases. Until Ohio was heard from, they still hoped for this.

ROOT MAY LOSE JOB

Hardly Thought Man for Temporary Chairman.

Washington, D. C., May 23.—Senator Elihu Root, chosen by the standpatters to be the temporary chairman of the convention and deliver the keynote speech, may be thrust aside. Roosevelt has said already that the temporary chairman must be a man in harmony with the controlling forces of the convention and that the keynote address must be progressive.

Root is not that kind of a man and he does not make that kind of speeches. There will be no stampeding the convention to Root, or to Hughes or to Lodge or to anyone else.

Senator Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, who succeeded Senator Aldrich as the senate leader of reactionaries, voiced his acceptance of the inevitable new order of things when he announced his retirement from public life. He will not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

RATE TAFT AND HARMON POOR

President's Personal Return $74,950, Governor's $23,350.

Cincinnati, May 24.—According to returns to the personal property assessors, just reported to the board of review, neither of the Ohio candidates for President is burdened with great personal wealth as riches are counted.

William H. Taft's return shows a total of $74,950, and includes a $1,000 horse, $100 watch, $100 piano, $5,650 cash in bank, and $68,000 of other personal property and investments. Last year his total was $45,440.

Judson Harmon's return totals $23,350 as against $39,540 last year. His personal return shows a $50 watch, $1,500 automobile, $100 piano, $600 cash in bank, and other property and investments of $21,000.

WORDS FAIL "JOE" CANNON

Shocked Speechless by Belated Birthday Present.

Washington, May 24.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, who was 76 years old the other day, and of whom it is said that his ability to orally express intense emotion has become more diversified with each succeeding year, was severely shocked last night. At the conclusion of his speech at the banquet of the National Association of the Employing Lithographers, in which he questioned the veracity of the average daily newspaper, he was given a belated birthday present. It looked like a box of his favorite and famous cigars. Unwrapping the package, Uncle Joe beheld a Bible. "Well, I'll be—blowed," he said softly.

WOULD FORCE A BOLT

Taft Reactionaries Plan Strong-Arm Methods.

Washington, D. C., May 28.—The "strong arm" is to be applied by the Taft managers at Chicago to control the convention and renominate the President or some other reactionary and force Col. Roosevelt to lead a bolt and run independently.

This purpose is not concealed. A few days ago reports were received from the Taft local managers in each state at a meeting in Vice President Sherman's room at the capitol. Senators Penrose, Smoot, Crane, Curtis (Kas.), went over the reports.

At the conclusion they agreed that they could and would control the convention.

"Roosevelt has been threatening to bolt, now let him make good his threat," said one of these senators.

The only thing to be gained, these reactionary agents admit, is to retain the nominal control of the old party organization label. None of them has ever believed Taft could be re-elected even if nominated honestly.

The fight of the reactionaries now is to force Roosevelt out of the party and to retain a nucleus of organization around which to reconstruct their political fortunes later.

VOTE TO BAR DEATH PENALTY

Charter Delegates, 65 to 40, Adopt Anti-Capital Punishment Proposal.

Columbus, O., May 28.—After a long debate the constitutional convention late Monday voted to abolish capital punishment in Ohio. The question will go before the voters when the proposed organic law is submitted. The vote was 65 to 40.

By a vote of 97 to 5 the constitutional convention passed the Peck plan for judicial reform, making many important changes in the judicial procedure of the state.

Under it the supreme court is composed of a chief justice and six associates, the chief justice being head of the judiciary of the state, having the power to pass on the disabilities of all appellate judges and authority to assign them for service where needed. The courts of appeal supersede the circuit court, all circuit judges to become judges of the new court.

There was a slight alteration in Judge Peck's plan for one trial and one review, when a change was made that affords a trial "denovo" in chancery cases in courts of appeal. This was fought through by the lawyer members over the protest of Judge Peck.

Exercises of original jurisdiction is made mandatory on the supreme court, the provision being that no law should be passed or rules made that will prevent any one invoking the original jurisdiction of the supreme court. The amendment was passed because of the refusal of the supreme court to permit this jurisdiction being invoked in the past.

The Miller proposal for the regulation of insurance companies and authorizing the insurance of public property in mutual companies was passed 97 to 4.

Bowdle's reform for the regulation of expert testimony in criminal cases was adopted 74 to 17.

The Miller-Leite conservation plan for development of forestry and water power was adopted 109 to 1.

Hillenkamp's measure limiting the rights of injunction was adopted without debate 94 to 9. People charged with contempt in violating injunction have a trial by jury. No injunction shall issue in labor troubles save to preserve physical property.

Thomas' proposal for abolishing contract prison labor brought out a small contest. It provides no goods made in any penal institution can be sold in Ohio unless they are branded prison made, save when they are made for and used by the state or state institutions. It was adopted 71 to 33.

Earnhart's measure to put double liability on bank stocks and limit the word "bank" to incorporated institutions brought out a lively fight, the private bankers of the state having made a determined stand against state supervision because it interfered with their plan of loans. A score of amendments were defeated and the measure as reported was passed, 77 to 27. This will require regulation of private banks under laws to be provided by the next general assembly.

MANIAC INVENTS PLAN TO RAISE THE TITANIC

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., May 27. —One of the inmates of the Matteawan state asylum here has prepared an elaborate set of plans for raising the steamship Titanic by means of magnets. Blue prints of the devices will be sent to the English and American investigating committees.

HOLD GAYNOR IS DARK HORSE

Brooklyn Democrats Believe He Will Be Nominated for President.

New York, May 24.—Among some Democratic politicians in Brooklyn there appears to be a feeling that Mayor Gaynor is the "dark horse" in the present national situation. Fred Schumm, an admirer of the mayor, placed a wager of $200 to $400 that Gaynor would be the Democratic nominee for President.

ASK 300,000 CARS TO CARRY GRAIN

Train 200 Miles Long for Movement in Three Western States.

Kansas City, Mo., May 23.—Traffic officials of the railroads covering Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are preparing for the greatest grain movement this fall they ever had to deal with.

Estimates made by freight officials here are that the wheat movements alone in these states will approximate 300,000 cars, enough to make a solid train of grain 2,000 miles long.

Facing the prospect of this tremendous traffic movement, western railroads already are making plans to have concentrated by the time the grain begins to move every available car in the three states. It is estimated that the first grain movement in Kansas alone will call for something like 45,000 cars, while the wheat crop of Oklahoma and Nebraska will require approximately the same number.

To meet this demand the railroads are working their car repair shops in Kansas City, Omaha, Topeka, Atchison and other points day and night. To inquiries made by the Kansas utilities commission assurance has been given that there will be plenty of motive power to handle the trains and prevent any blockade.

Roads Order More Engines.

The Rock Island alone has ordered 50 new engines to be delivered to the Kansas line by July 1, while the Santa Fe has a number of new locomotives to put into service and has arranged its schedule so as to have the maximum capacity of its motive power available by the time the grade movement begins.

The Missouri Pacific will put all the new equipment recently ordered into service as soon as possible, and other roads will do the same. Despite the preparations that are being made, the traffic officials say that they do not believe they will be able to more than keep even with the volume of traffic, and they are providing extra elevator capacity wherever possible.

A large number of new elevators have been built in Kansas this spring and at the principal grain shipping points in the wheat belt many of the elevator men have contracted for warehouse space to store sacked grain.

Will Utilize Barges.

A new factor in the grain movement this year will be the Missouri river. The Kansas City Missouri River Transportation Co. will have about 10 barges in service at the opening of the grain shipping season, each of which will hold from 100,000 to 150,000 bushels of grain, according to the stage of the river, and plans are being made now for a waterside switch which will permit the transfer of grain from cars to barges by gravity.

At St. Louis the grain will be elevated direct from the barges. As each barge will carry approximately a trainload of grain, the river will cut considerable of a figure in the movement, although probably not enough this year to affect rates.

An idea of the vast volume of traffic that will follow the harvest may be gained from the fact that to move the Kansas crop alone, estimated at not less than 90,000,000 bushels, will require approximately 4,000 freight trains. Placed end to end they would make a solid train from St. Louis to Denver.

A JAWBREAKING COLLECTION

List of Witnesses in Case Beats New York's Record.

Maspeth, N. Y., May 24.—The list of witnesses called for the murder trial of Stefan Zouwski is one of the most remarkable on record in this state. Among others, it includes the following:

Stanislaw Sozoblowski, Julia Zasota, Boleslav Mazurkiswic, Wadislaw L. Hilba, Betzeklfrkzpa Grozeska, Michailina Zulkowski, Pzymrokelve Ckzrazzlzxa, Charzlarkvopa Mulkochruxza and Wazenc Glabokski.

Zouwski is accused of killing Ludwig Glabowski in a dance hall here last February.

PAPA ALLEN GIVES CONSENT

Says Leap Year Makes Betrothal Proper.

Leington, Ky., May 24.—"It's leap year, anyway," said R. M. Allen, head of the Kentucky pure food department, when informed that dispatches from Washington told of the engagement of his 2-year-old daughter, Fannie Belle McVin, to the week-old Harvey W. Wiley, Jr.

"I congratulate Dr. Wiley, my lifelong friend, and suggest that the difference in ages of the babies could be overcome."

Little Miss Allen giggled and cooed while her engagement was being discussed.

CRANE TO QUIT SENATE

Defeat of Taft Leads Massachusetts Man to Retire.

Washington, May 22.—Senator Winthrop Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, one of the three acknowledged leaders of the senate, the richest member of that body and one living senator who never made a speech in his life, announced last night that at the end of his present term he will retire from public life for all time.

"Some months ago I definitely decided not to become a candidate for re-election as United States senator, but I intended to defer making a statement to that effect until after the Republican national convention," said Senator Crane. "There is, however, a proposition pending in the Massachusetts legislature for the nomination of United States senators subsequently similar to the existing law relating to the nomination of candidates for the presidency, representatives in congress and state elective offices. If this proposed law is enacted, a much earlier campaign for this office will be necessary and I therefore make known my position at this time, in order that those who may be interested in becoming candidates may have the fullest opportunity to have their candidacies considered."

Crane's defeat for delegate-at-large in the Massachusetts primaries hurt him deeply. No one doubts he is convinced that he would not survive the coming senatorial primaries. Powerful as he is in the party, criticism directed at him since he took personal charge of the Taft campaign has really driven him out of politics before he ever had a real personal fight.

Crane was dragged into the fight for Taft largely because of his dislike of Roosevelt. The colonel once called him "a pussy footed busybody," and Crane never forgot it. H edid not approve of many things that Taft and his titular manager, McKinley, had planned. He stopped many schemes that spelled shipwreck to him. Days and nights and Sundays through the campaign he kept on the job, at the White House, in the senate cloakroom, everywhere but at the front.

Crane's retirement means that Taft will lose his best general in the coming fight, for the senator intends to quit mixing in general politics right now.

BOLAND RETRACTS PART

Accuser of Judge Archbald Is Recalled to Stand.

Washington, May 27.—William P. Boland, the Scranton coal operator, who is responsible for some of the charges against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the commerce court, was recalled by the house judiciary committee today for cross-examination.

Mr. Boland stated that he first formed a suspicion that "the judge was using his office for the railroads" when Judge Archbald ordered that he proceed in his lawsuit with John W. Peale, of Scranton, "forthwith."

Attorney Worthington, representing Judge Archbald, produced the court's order. It directed the plaintiff to take testimony for 30 days and gave Boland unlimited time to prepare his case. Boland replied that he knew nothing about the order; that the judge had given him orders through his attorney and in the presence of a witness and no written order was entered.

With regard to the $200 note which E. J. Williams took to Boland to be discounted for Judge Archbald, Mr. Worthington wanted to know if Williams had said that Boland "might have saved the costs in the Peale case if he had discounted the note." The witness said that Williams said "it might do him some good" and that "it would help him with the judge" to discount the note.

Boland retracted some of the statements against Judge Archbald which he made to the attorney general.

LISTS WOMEN AMONG SAVAGES

Prof. Thomas Says They Are Victims of Isolation by Modern Society.

Chicago, May 24.—Women are linked with savages as victims of isolation in modern society by Professor William I. Thomas of the University of Chicago in an article on "Race Psychology" in the current number of the American Journal of Sociology, issued recently, at the university.

The educator asserts that despite the advance of culture and the application of means of communication, women remain excluded from many of the leading advantages of civilization.

A Tool or an Ornament.

Of women's position in different grades of society Professor Thomas declares that "in general it may be said that on the lower levels of culture man has made a tool of her and on the higher an ornament."

The writer affirms that in certain social groups women are treated somewhat as a lower race is treated by a higher.

"The mechanics of modern culture is complicated," he asserts. "The individual has access to materials outside his group, from the world at large. His consciousness is built not only by word of mouth, but by the printed page. He may live as much in German books as in fireside conversation.

"Much more mail is handled every day in the New York postoffice than was sent out by all the 13 states in a year at the close of the eighteenth century.

Sufferers by Exclusion.

"But by reason of poverty, geographical isolation, caste feeling, 'pathos,' individuals, communities and races may be excluded from some of the stimulations which enter into high grade of mind. The savage, the negro, the peasant, the slum-dweller and the white woman are notable sufferers by exclusion."

In explaining the difference between the exclusion of women from cultural benefits and racial isolation Professor Thomas says:

"It is, of course, a different principle of isolation and can actually never be so complete as racial isolation because of inevitable contiguity, common interests and sympathy. Moreover, as long as woman retains a connection with the occupations, as she is in the case among the peasants, she at least remains in the real world.

Natural Disposition Responsible.

"We are amazed at the brutality which women are subjected and submit. But their natural disposition is in part responsible for this. Ellis records the remark of a woman before Rubens' 'Rape of the Sabines:' 'I think the Sabine women enjoyed being carried off in that way.'"

Professor Thomas says race prejudice is a form of isolation, but denies that this exclusion is entirely to blame for the present condition of the negro. He says:

"It is not too much to say that the negro and no mulatto, in America at least, has ever been fully in the white man's world. But we must recognize that their backwardness is not wholly due to prejudice.

"A race with an adequate technique can live in the midst of prejudice and even receive some stimulation from it.

"But the negro has lost many of his occupations which were particularly his own, and is outclassed in others not through prejudice, but through the faster pace of his competitors."

OUR SOLDIERS SHOOT BE

U. S. Marksmen Carry Off South American Honors.

Buenos Aires, May 24.—The team of marksmen representing the United States, arrived off the international shooting competition which terminated today by 4,729 against 4,598 points scored by the Argentine team.

POLICE ON GUARD AS FOOD IS BROUGHT INTO LONDON

London, May 27.—Although everything is proceeding with the utmost quietness in the vicinity of the docks, the police this morning took precautions to ensure the removal of meat and provisions from steamers which have been tied up a result of a strike of the riverside laborers truckmen and transport workers.

As it was necesary to move large quantities of provisions to replenish the supply, detachments of police reserves were sent to the landing wharves this morning.

By the adoption of many ruses the retail dealers of Covent Garden market and many retail storekeepers procured supplies some of them coming the meat and vegetables in carts from the docks to their shops.

The officials of the Transport Workers Union have not gone beyond "peaceful picketing" allowed by law in their endeavors to bring every man employed in transport work. The men are desponding generous to the appeals of their striking comrades to join them and at Covent Garden vegetable market practically all the unionists, who are, however, the minority there, have thrown down their tools.

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